

Guide  
to

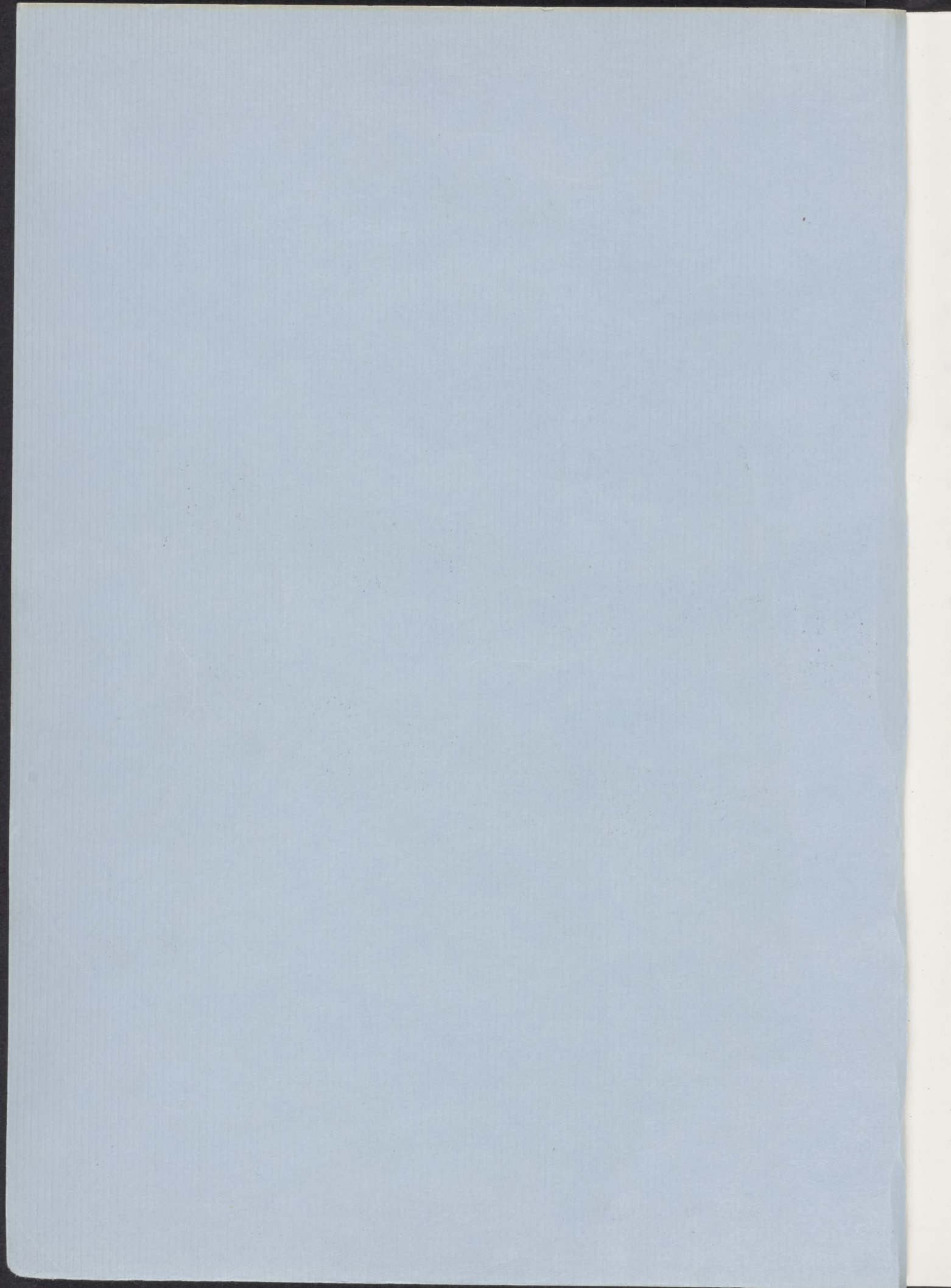
**STEINBECK  
COUNTRY**

Salinas Public Library  
John Steinbeck

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John Steinbeck Library  
Salinas California  
1984







GUIDE TO  
STEINBECK COUNTRY

Compiled  
by  
Pauline Pearson

GUIDE TO  
STEINBECK COUNTRY

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## INTRODUCTION

John Steinbeck was a second generation Californian. His maternal grandparents, the Hamiltons, homesteaded a ranch near King City, while his paternal grandparents, the Steinbecks, settled in the Hollister area. John was born and raised in Salinas. This region and its inhabitants had a significant impact on his life. In 1933 he wrote his friend, George Albee:

"I think I would like to write the story of this whole valley, and of all the little towns and all the farms and the ranches in the wilder hills. I can see how I would like to do it so that it would be the valley of the whole world."

(Steinbeck: A Life in Letters)

A host of his novels are set in Steinbeck Country: The Pastures of Heaven, To a God Unknown, Tortilla Flat, In Dubious Battle, Of Mice and Men, The Red Pony, The Long Valley, Cannery Row, East of Eden and Sweet Thursday. Although much has changed since Steinbeck's time, people, events, and scenes from the past still live in his works and continue to draw visitors to this area.

This booklet was written for those who wish to explore Steinbeck's country. We begin with Salinas; travel through the Monterey Peninsula, down the coast, and then return to the Long Valley. Locales found in Steinbeck's novels and short stories, as well as places associated with the author's life, are included. Welcome to Steinbeck Country.



## INTRODUCTION

John Steinbeck was a second generation Californian. His maternal grandparents, the Hamiltons, homesteaded a ranch near King City, while his paternal grandparents, the Steinbecks, settled in the Hollister area. John was born and raised in Salinas. This region and its inhabitants had a significant impact on his life. In 1933 he wrote his friend, George Allen:

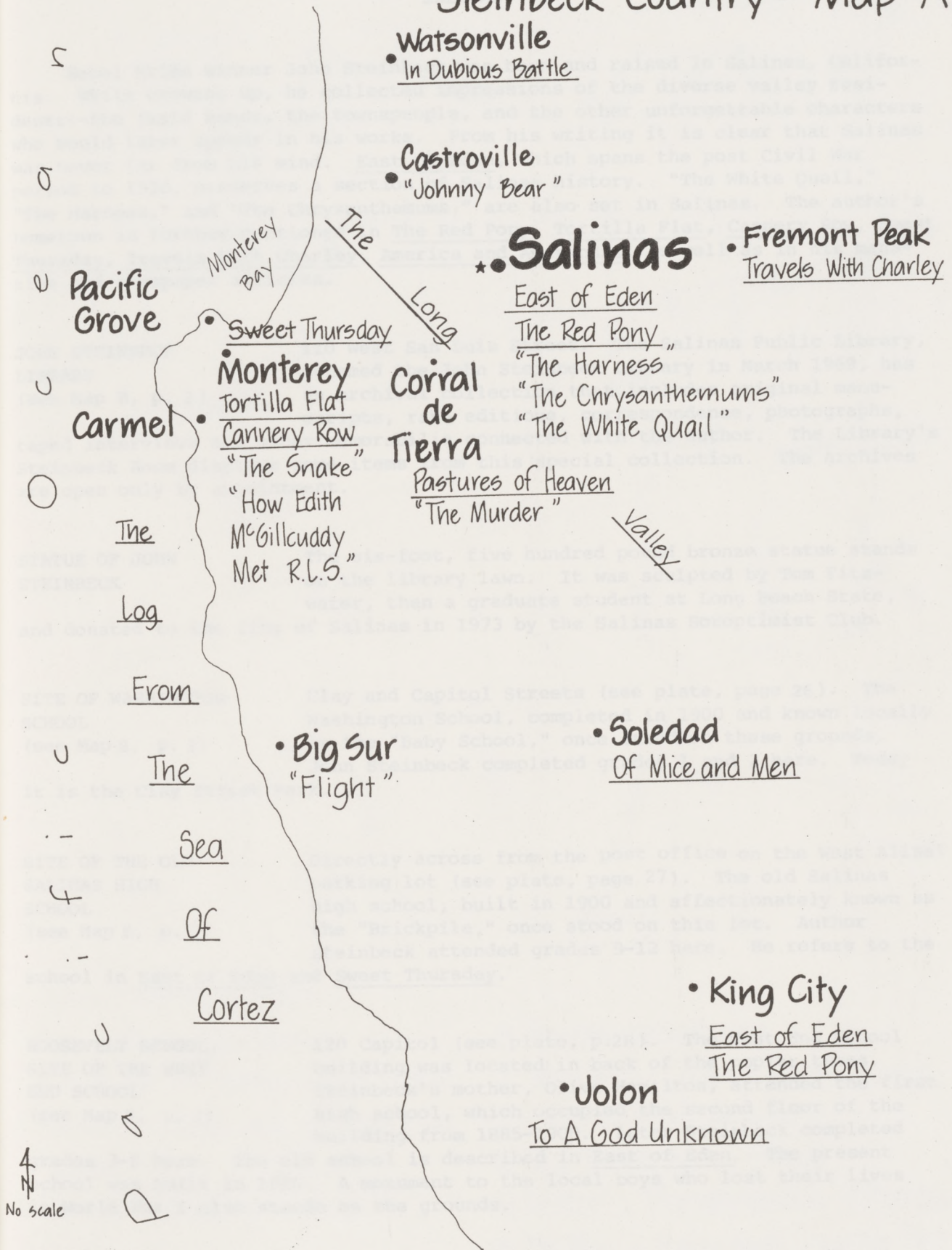
"I think I would like to write the story of this whole valley, and of all the little towns and all the farms and the ranches in the wider hills. I can see how I would like to do it so that it would be the valley of the whole world."

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# Steinbeck Country - Map A



★ John Steinbeck Library







## SALINAS

Nobel Prize winner John Steinbeck was born and raised in Salinas, California. While growing up, he collected impressions of the diverse valley residents--the field hands, the townspeople, and the other unforgettable characters who would later appear in his works. From his writing it is clear that Salinas was never far from his mind. East of Eden, which spans the post Civil War period to 1918, preserves a section of Salinas history. "The White Quail," "The Harness," and "The Chrysanthemums," are also set in Salinas. The author's hometown is further mentioned in The Red Pony, Tortilla Flat, Cannery Row, Sweet Thursday, Travels With Charley, America and Americans, as well as in his magazine and newspaper articles.

JOHN STEINBECK  
LIBRARY  
(see Map B, p. 2)

110 West San Luis Street. The Salinas Public Library, renamed the John Steinbeck Library in March 1969, has an archival collection that includes original manuscripts, rare editions, correspondence, photographs, taped interviews and other memorabilia connected with the author. The Library's Steinbeck Room displays some items from this special collection. The archives are open only by appointment.

STATUE OF JOHN  
STEINBECK

The six-foot, five hundred pound bronze statue stands on the library lawn. It was sculpted by Tom Fitzwater, then a graduate student at Long Beach State, and donated to the City of Salinas in 1973 by the Salinas Soroptimist Club.

SITE OF WASHINGTON  
SCHOOL  
(see Map B, p. 2)

Clay and Capitol Streets (see plate, page 26). The Washington School, completed in 1900 and known locally as the "Baby School," once stood on these grounds. John Steinbeck completed grades 1 and 2 here. Today it is the Clay Street Park.

SITE OF THE OLD  
SALINAS HIGH  
SCHOOL  
(see Map B, p. 2)

Directly across from the post office on the West Alisal parking lot (see plate, page 27). The old Salinas high school, built in 1900 and affectionately known as the "Brickpile," once stood on this lot. Author Steinbeck attended grades 9-12 here. He refers to the school in East of Eden and Sweet Thursday.

ROOSEVELT SCHOOL,  
SITE OF THE WEST  
END SCHOOL  
(see Map B, p. 2)

120 Capitol (see plate, p.28). The West End School building was located in back of the poplar trees. Steinbeck's mother, Olive Hamilton, attended the first high school, which occupied the second floor of the building from 1885-1900. Later Steinbeck completed grades 3-8 here. The old school is described in East of Eden. The present school was built in 1925. A monument to the local boys who lost their lives in World War I also stands on the grounds.



Nobel Prize winner John Steinbeck was born and raised in Salinas, California. While growing up, he collected impressions of the diverse valley residents--the field hands, the townpeople, and the other unimpeachable characters who would later appear in his work. From his writing it is clear that Salinas was never far from his mind. East of Eden, which spans the post Civil War period to 1915, preserves a section of Salinas history. "The White Quail," "The Harvest," and "The Chrysanthemums," are also set in Salinas. The author's hometown is further mentioned in "The Red Pony," "Gardens of Eden," "Sweet Thursday," "Travels With Charley," "America and Americans," as well as in his magazine and newspaper articles.

JOHN STEINBECK LIBRARY (see Map 5, p. 2)  
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SITE OF THE OLD SALINAS HIGH SCHOOL (see Map 5, p. 2)  
Directly across from the post office on the West Alisal parking lot (see plate, page 27). The old Salinas high school, built in 1900 and affectionately known as the "Bachelors," once stood on this lot. Author Steinbeck attended grades 9-11 here. He refers to the school in East of Eden and Sweet Thursday.

WILSONVILLE SCHOOL (see Map 5, p. 2)  
The old school is described in East of Eden. The present school was built in 1925. A comment to the local boys who lost their lives in World War I also stands on the grounds.  
Building from 1885-1900. Later Steinbeck completed high school, which occupied the second floor of the Steinbeck's mother, Olive Hamilton, attended the first building was located in back of the paper press, 430 Capitol (see plate, p. 26). The West End School

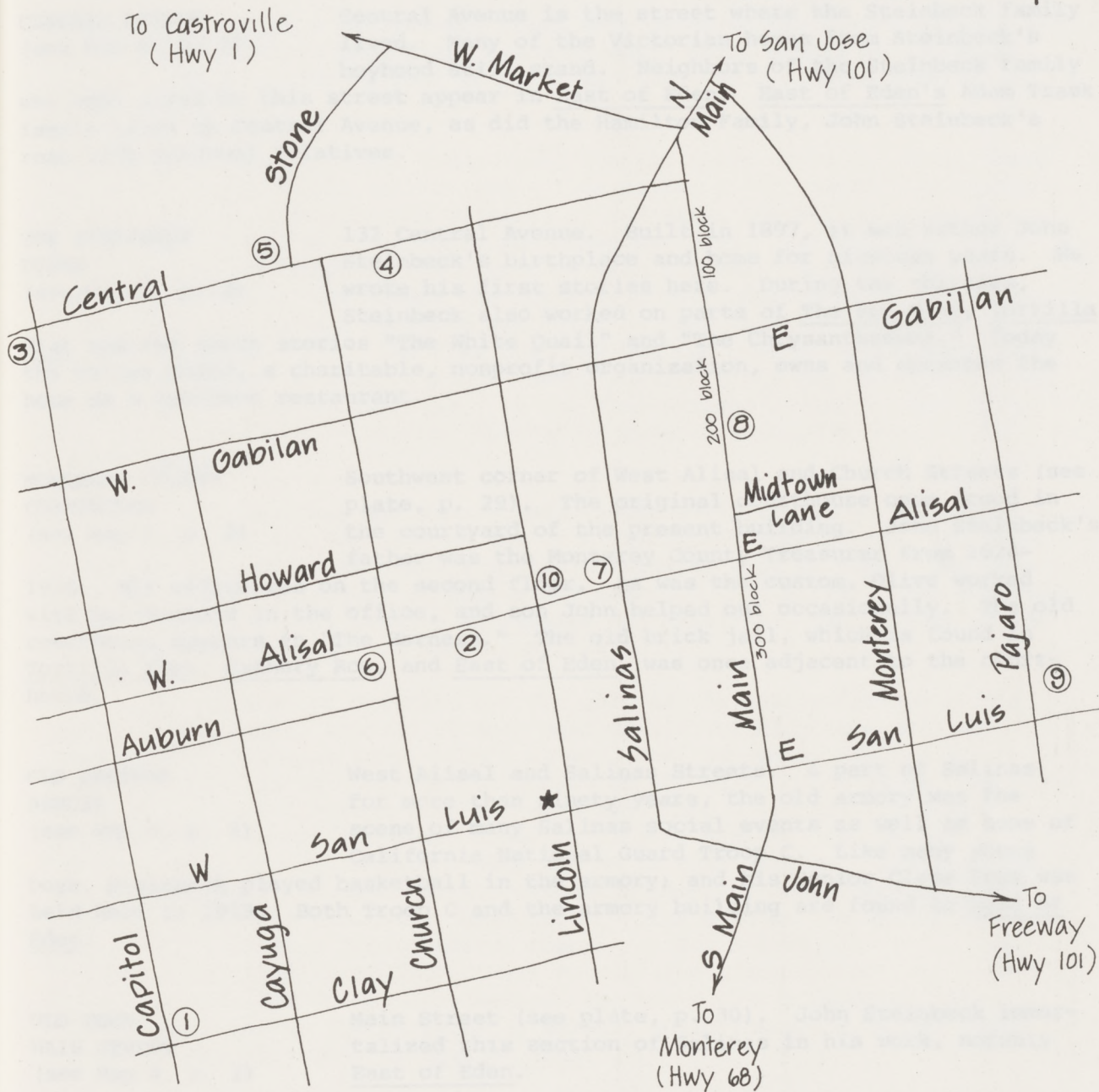
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## Salinas - Map B



★ John Steinbeck Library

- ① Site of Washington School
- ② Site of the old Salinas High School
- ③ Roosevelt School, site of West End School
- ④ Central Avenue

- ⑤ The Steinbeck House
- ⑥ Monterey County Court House
- ⑦ Old Salinas Armory
- ⑧ Old Town- Main Street
- ⑨ Historic Presbyterian Church
- ⑩ St. Paul's Episcopal Church Site

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# Salinas - Map B



- ① St Paul's Episcopal Church Site
- ② Historic Presbyterian Church
- ③ Old Town - Main Street
- ④ Old Salinas Armory
- ⑤ Monterey County Court House
- ⑥ The Steinbeck House
- ⑦ John Steinbeck Library
- ⑧ Site of Washington School
- ⑨ Site of the old Salinas High School
- ⑩ Roosevelt School, site of West End

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CENTRAL AVENUE  
(see Map B, p. 2)

Central Avenue is the street where the Steinbeck family lived. Many of the Victorian homes from Steinbeck's boyhood still stand. Neighbors of the Steinbeck family who once lived on this street appear in East of Eden. East of Eden's Adam Trask family lives on Central Avenue, as did the Hamilton Family, John Steinbeck's real-life maternal relatives.

THE STEINBECK  
HOUSE  
(see Map B, p. 2)

132 Central Avenue. Built in 1897, it was author John Steinbeck's birthplace and home for nineteen years. He wrote his first stories here. During the thirties, Steinbeck also worked on parts of The Red Pony, Tortilla Flat and the short stories "The White Quail" and "The Chrysanthemums." Today the Valley Guild, a charitable, nonprofit organization, owns and operates the home as a luncheon restaurant.

MONTEREY COUNTY  
COURTHOUSE  
(see Map B, p. 2)

Southwest corner of West Alisal and Church Streets (see plate, p. 29). The original courthouse once stood in the courtyard of the present building. John Steinbeck's father was the Monterey County Treasurer from 1924-1936. His office was on the second floor. As was the custom, Olive worked with her husband in the office, and son John helped out occasionally. The old courthouse appears in "The Harness." The old brick jail, which is found in Tortilla Flat, Cannery Row, and East of Eden, was once adjacent to the courthouse.

OLD SALINAS  
ARMORY  
(see Map B, p. 2)

West Alisal and Salinas Streets. A part of Salinas for more than ninety years, the old armory was the scene of many Salinas social events as well as home of California National Guard Troop C. Like many young boys, Steinbeck played basketball in the armory; and his Senior Class Prom was held here in 1919. Both Troop C and the armory building are found in East of Eden.

OLD TOWN  
MAIN STREET  
(see Map B, p. 2)

Main Street (see plate, p. 30). John Steinbeck immortalized this section of Salinas in his work, notably East of Eden.

There are several interesting sites in the 100 block of Main Street. Salinas began with Elias Howe's Halfway House, a stagecoach stop that was located at 150 Main Street. In 1865 Alberto Trescony purchased the property and added a small hotel, a general merchandise store, and a blacksmith shop. The first post office opened for business in 1864. In 1874 Carlisle Abbott bought the land and built a hotel called Abbott House (see plate, p. 31). The Cominos brothers then purchased the hotel and renamed it the Cominos Hotel. Steinbeck refers to the early Salinas of Trescony's time in Travels With Charley. The Abbott House appears in East of Eden, and the Cominos Hotel is placed in "The Chrysanthemums." Other locations in the 100 block that Steinbeck used in East of Eden are the San Francisco Chop House which once stood



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Lila Abbott bought the land and built a hotel called Abbott House (see plate,  
smith shop. The first post office opened for business in 1854. In 1878 Gar-  
the property and added a mail hotel, a general merchandise store, and a black-  
shop that was located at 120 Main Street. In 1885 Alberto Tracy purchased  
of Main Street. Salinas began with John's Railway House, a stagecoach  
There are several interesting sites in the 100 block

(see Map B, p. 2)

MAIN STREET

OLD TOWN

Main Street (see plate, p. 10). John Steinbeck immor-  
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OLD SALINAS

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Southwest corner of West Alisal and Church Streets (see

MONTEREY COUNTY

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133 Central Avenue. Built in 1907, it was named John

THE STEINBECK

HOUSE

(see Map B, p. 2)

real-life material relating.  
family lives on Central Avenue, as did the Huxford family, John Steinbeck's  
who once lived on this street adjacent to East of Eden. East of Eden's John Trask  
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Central Avenue is the street where the Steinbeck family

CENTRAL AVENUE

(see Map B, p. 2)



at 116 Main; Berges & Garrissere, which once stood on the corner of Main and Central; and Krough's Drug Store building which still stands at 156 Main. Griffin's Saloon, also in East of Eden, was near the Old White Theatre at 157 Main Street.

More East of Eden sites are found along the 200 block of Main. Among these are the Monterey County Bank building (see plate, p.32), Porter and Irvine's at 210-214 Main, the old Elks building at 247 Main, and Bell's Candy Store at 242 Main, which was located in the Nance building. The Monterey County Bank building was built on the corner of Main and East Gabilan after the 1906 earthquake and now houses the Monterey County Department of Elections. The old Porter & Irvine building was built in 1888, and the store was located there until 1931. The Elks building was the home of the Farmers Mercantile mentioned in East of Eden. Logan's Music Store was adjacent to the Mercantile in the same building. At one time Salinas boxing matches were also held in this building, but spectators entered through a door on Monterey Street.

The old Muller Mortuary building stands in the 300 block with the site of the skating rink and the site of the J. E. Steinbeck Feed Store. The former mortuary at 315 Main bears a plaque mentioning East of Eden. The skating rink mentioned in East of Eden stood near 300 Main Street. And the feed store, which Steinbeck recalls in America and Americans, was located at 352 Main on the ground floor of the Masonic Hall.

Other nearby points of interest are the site of the public library at the turn of the century, the old Salinas post office building, the site of Henry Fenchel's Tailor Shop, Lang's Bakery, and the Sperry Flour Mill. Steinbeck used the Salinas Public Library at 405 Main in his youth, and when he lived on Central Avenue with his wife Carol and cared for his dying mother. The post office, which stood at 12 West Gabilan, is now Cap's Saloon. Henry Fenchel's Tailor Shop was at 14 West Gabilan. The old Lang's Bakery building at 31 West Market, stands on property once owned by Samuel Hamilton, Steinbeck's maternal grandfather. The site of the Sperry Flour Mill, behind the Pure Grow Chemical Company on New Street, is in the area where the Steinbeck family kept their horses (including Steinbeck's pony Jill). Steinbeck's father also managed the Sperry Flour Company. The library is placed in The Pastures of Heaven, while Fenchel's Tailor Shop and Lang's Bakery appear in East of Eden.

HISTORIC  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
BUILDING  
(see Map B, p.2)

327 Pajaro. The building was built in 1876 as a Presbyterian Church. The Hamilton Family, Steinbeck's maternal relatives, were affiliated with this Congregation. The building was also used by Universal Studios in its 1971 film, The Harness. Today it is a restaurant.



at 115 Main, between a Gottschalk, which once stood on the corner of Main and Central; and Knapp's drug store building which still stands at 155 Main. Criffin's saloon, also in East of Eden, was near the Old White Theatre at 157 Main Street.

More East of Eden sites are found along the 300 block of Main. Among these are the Western County Bank building (now plate, p. 11), Porter and Irvine's at 210-214 Main, the old Kirk building at 217 Main, and Knapp's Candy Store at 243 Main, which was located in the same building. The Western County Bank building was built on the corner of Main and East Capitol after the 1906 earthquake and now houses the Western County Department of Education. The old Porter and Irvine building was built in 1885, and the store was located there until 1931. The Kirk building was the home of the Fairbanks family mentioned in East of Eden. Jordan's Meats Store was adjacent to the castle mentioned in East of Eden. At one time Salinas boxing matches were held in the same building. At one time Salinas boxing matches were also held in this building, but spectators entered through a door on Main Street.

The old Miller Mortuary building stands in the 300 block with the site of the skating rink and the site of the J. E. Stahlbeck Feed Store. The mortuary at 215 Main bears a plaque mentioning East of Eden. The skating rink mentioned in East of Eden stood near 300 Main Street. And the feed store, which Stahlbeck recalls in American and American, was located at 151 Main on the ground floor of the Masonic Hall.

Other nearby points of interest are the site of the public library at the turn of the century, the old Salinas post office building, the site of Henry Fenchel's Tailor Shop, Lang's Bakery, and the Sperry Flour Mill. Stahlbeck used the Salinas Public Library at 405 Main in his youth, and when he lived on Central Avenue with his wife Carol and cared for his dying mother. The post office, which stood at 12 West Capitol, is now Cap's Saloon. Henry Fenchel's Tailor Shop was at 14 West Capitol. The old Lang's Bakery building at 11 West Market, stands on property once owned by Samuel Hamilton. Stahlbeck's maternal grandfather. The site of the Sperry Flour Mill, behind the Pure Food Chemical Company on New Street, is in the area where the Stahlbeck family kept their horses (including Stahlbeck's pony, Mill). Stahlbeck's father also owned the Sperry Flour Company. The library is placed in the basement of Heaven, while Fenchel's Tailor Shop and Lang's Bakery appear in East of Eden.

117 Market. The building was built in 1875 as a Presbyterian Church. The Hamilton family, Stahlbeck's maternal relatives, were affiliated with this congregation. The building was also used by Universal Studios in the 1930s. Today it is a restaurant.

HISTORIC  
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
BUILDING  
(see map p. 11)

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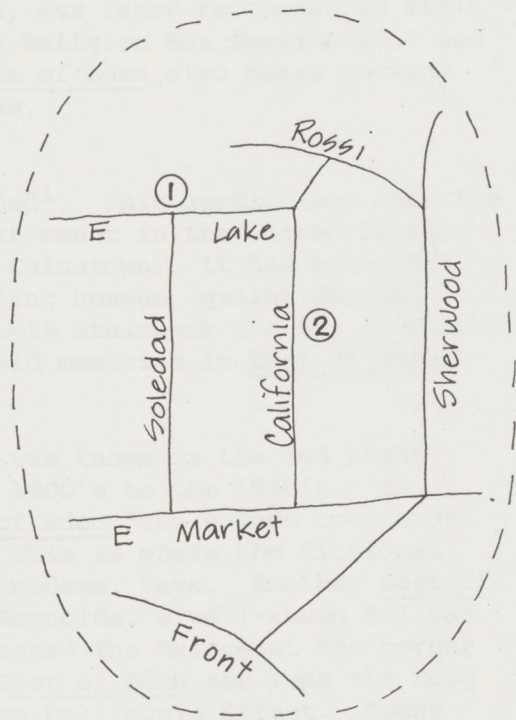
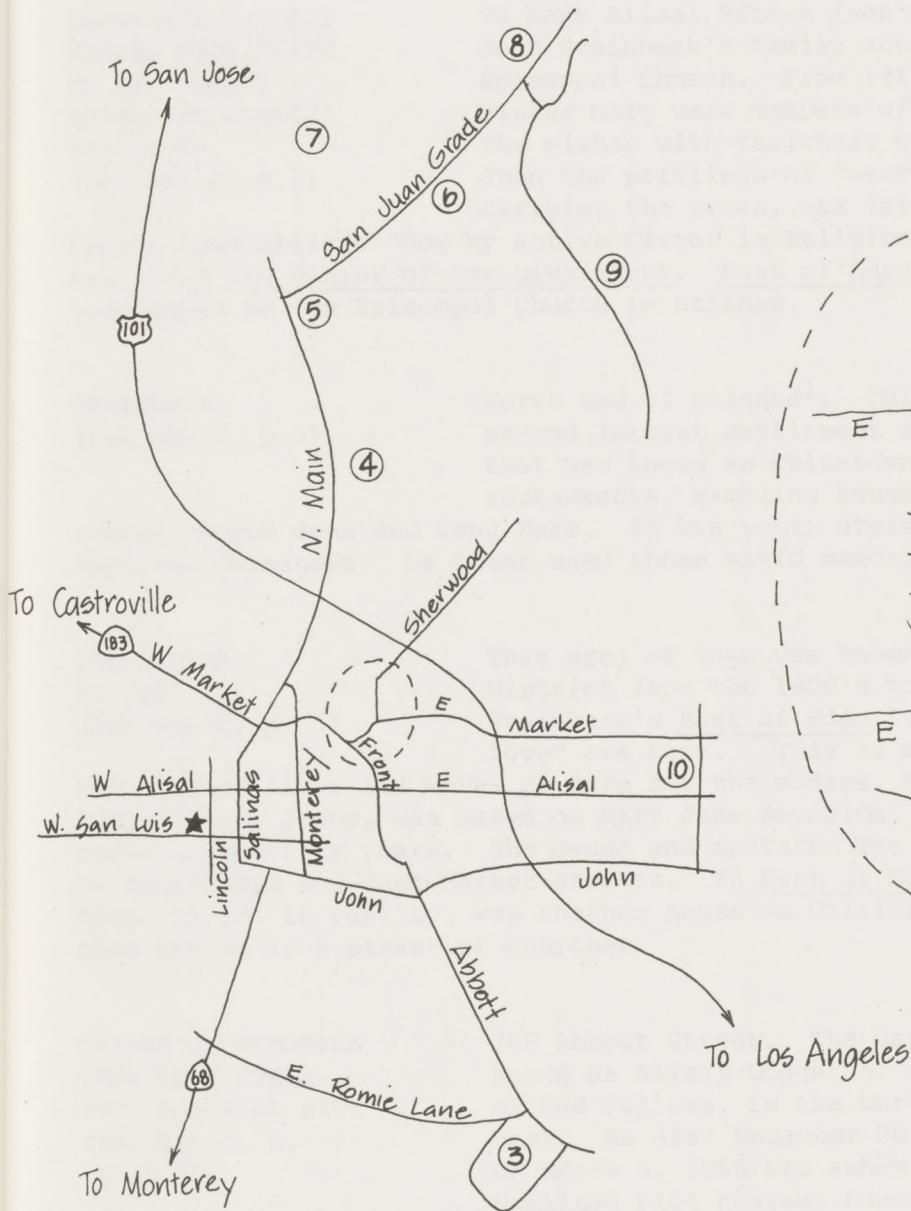
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# Salinas - Map C

Fremont Peak



★ John Steinbeck Library

- ① China Town
- ② California Street
- ③ Garden of Memories
- ④ California Rodeo Grounds
- ⑤ Fremont Peak View

- ⑥ San Juan Grade Road
- ⑦ Cheri Hebert Ranch
- ⑧ Lagunita School
- ⑨ Old Stage Road
- ⑩ Alisal Area

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# Salinas - Map C

Fremont Peak



- ⑥ San Juan Grade Road
- ⑦ Cheri Herbert Ranch
- ⑧ Lagunita School
- ⑨ Old Stage Road
- ⑩ Alisal Area

- John Steinbeck Library
- China Town
- California Street
- Garden of Memories
- California Road grounds
- Fremont Peak View



SWENSON & SILACCI  
FLOWER SHOP, SITE  
OF ST. PAUL'S  
EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
1897-1953  
(see Map B, p.2)

90 West Alisal Street (see plate, p.33). Author John Steinbeck's family attended St. Paul's Episcopal Church. From 1913-1914, John and his sister Mary were members of the junior choir. The mishap with the choir cross that cost young John the privilege of "wearing the lace" and carrying the cross, was later recounted in Stein-

beck's news article "How My Active Career in Religion Was Terminated," and his novel The Winter of Our Discontent. East of Eden also makes several references to the Episcopal Church in Salinas.

CHINATOWN  
(see Map C, p.5)

North end of Soledad<sup>1</sup>. This section was once the second largest settlement in the United States that was known as Chinatown. It had beautiful restaurants, gambling houses, quaint Chinese

stores, opium dens and Tong Wars. In his youth Steinbeck and his friends explored Chinatown. He later used these vivid memories in East of Eden.

CALIFORNIA  
STREET  
(see Map C, p. 5)

This area of town was known as the Red Light District from the 1800's to the 1940's. In Steinbeck's East of Eden "the solemn courts of love" are here. This is where the fictional

Cathy Trask lives and works as Kate for the madame, Faye. Another East of Eden madame, Jenny, was based on Mary Jane Reynolds, a well-known Salinas resident of fifty years. She owned and operated The Palace at the corner of California and East Market Streets. In East of Eden she runs the Long Green which, in reality, was another house on California Street. Today this street is a street of churches.

GARDEN OF MEMORIES  
CEMETERY, STEIN-  
BECK'S BURIAL SITE  
(see Map C, D,  
p. 5,7)

768 Abbott Street. The Garden of Memories, first known as Alisal Lodge No. 163, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is the burial site of John Steinbeck. He died December 20, 1968 in New York City. On March 4, 1969 his ashes were buried in the Hamilton Plot nearest Romie Lane. Here Steinbeck

is surrounded by family, friends, and neighbors, many of whom appear in East of Eden. His Hamilton relatives--major characters in East of Eden--are buried in Hamilton Plot #2, directly opposite the mausoleum. In 1971 Universal Studios used Plot #2 for the funeral scene in the television movie The Harness. In East of Eden, Samuel Hamilton's burial is set in this cemetery. On Memorial Drive next to the mausoleum is an M-3 tank from World War II that is dedicated to the men of Salinas Company C. Company C of the World War I era is mentioned in East of Eden.

CALIFORNIA RODEO  
GROUNDS  
(see Map C, p.5)

Sherwood Park and North Main Street. The California Rodeo, one of the big four, is held here annually during the third week of July. A young Steinbeck rode his pony Jill in the horse parade, which re-

mains one of the rodeo's Big Week activities. In The Red Pony, Jody dreams of riding in this rodeo. The rodeo is also mentioned in Sweet Thursday.

<sup>1</sup>Not to be confused with the "Row" on California Street.



back's news article "Now My Active Career in Religion Was Terminated," and his novel The Winner of Our Discontent. East of Eden also makes several references to the Episcopal Church in Salinas.

John the privilege of "wearing the lace" and carrying the cross, was later recounted in East of Eden. Sister Mary were members of the Junior Church. Episcopal Church. From 1913-1914, John and his John Steinbeck's family attended St. Paul's 50 West Alisal Street (see place, p. 111). Author

SWENSON & ALLACCI  
FLOWER SHOP, SITE  
OF ST. PAUL'S  
EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
1897-1923  
(see Map B, p. 2)

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CHINATOWN  
(see Map C, p. 2)

Green which, in reality, was another house on California Street. Today of California and East Market streets. In East of Eden she runs the long resident of fifty years. She owned and operated The Palace at the corner Eden Madame, Jenny, was based on Mary Jane Reynolds, a well-known Salinas Cathy Trask lives and works as Kate for the madame, Kate. Another East of love" are here. This is where the fictional Steinbeck's East of Eden "the woman counts of District from the 1800's to the 1940's. In This area of town was known as the Red Light

CALIFORNIA  
STREET  
(see Map C, p. 2)

C of the World War I era is mentioned in East of Eden. from World War I that is dedicated to the men of Salinas Company C. Company this cemetery. On Memorial Drive next to the mausoleum is an M-1 tank movie The Harriers. In East of Eden, Samuel Hamilton's burial is set in Universal Studios used plot #3 for the funeral scene in the television are buried in Hamilton plot #3, directly opposite the mausoleum. In 1971 East of Eden. His Hamilton relatives--major characters in East of Eden--is surrounded by family, friends, and neighbors, many of whom appear in Hamilton plot nearest Santa Lane. Here Steinbeck On March 4, 1968 his ashes were buried in the back. He died December 19, 1968 in New York City. of Old Fellows, is the burial site of John Stein- known as Alisal Lodge No. 141, Independent Order 785 Abbott Street. The Garden of Memories, first

GARDEN OF MEMORIES  
CEMETERY, STEIN-  
BECK'S BURIAL SITE  
(see Map C, p. 2, p. 2, 3)

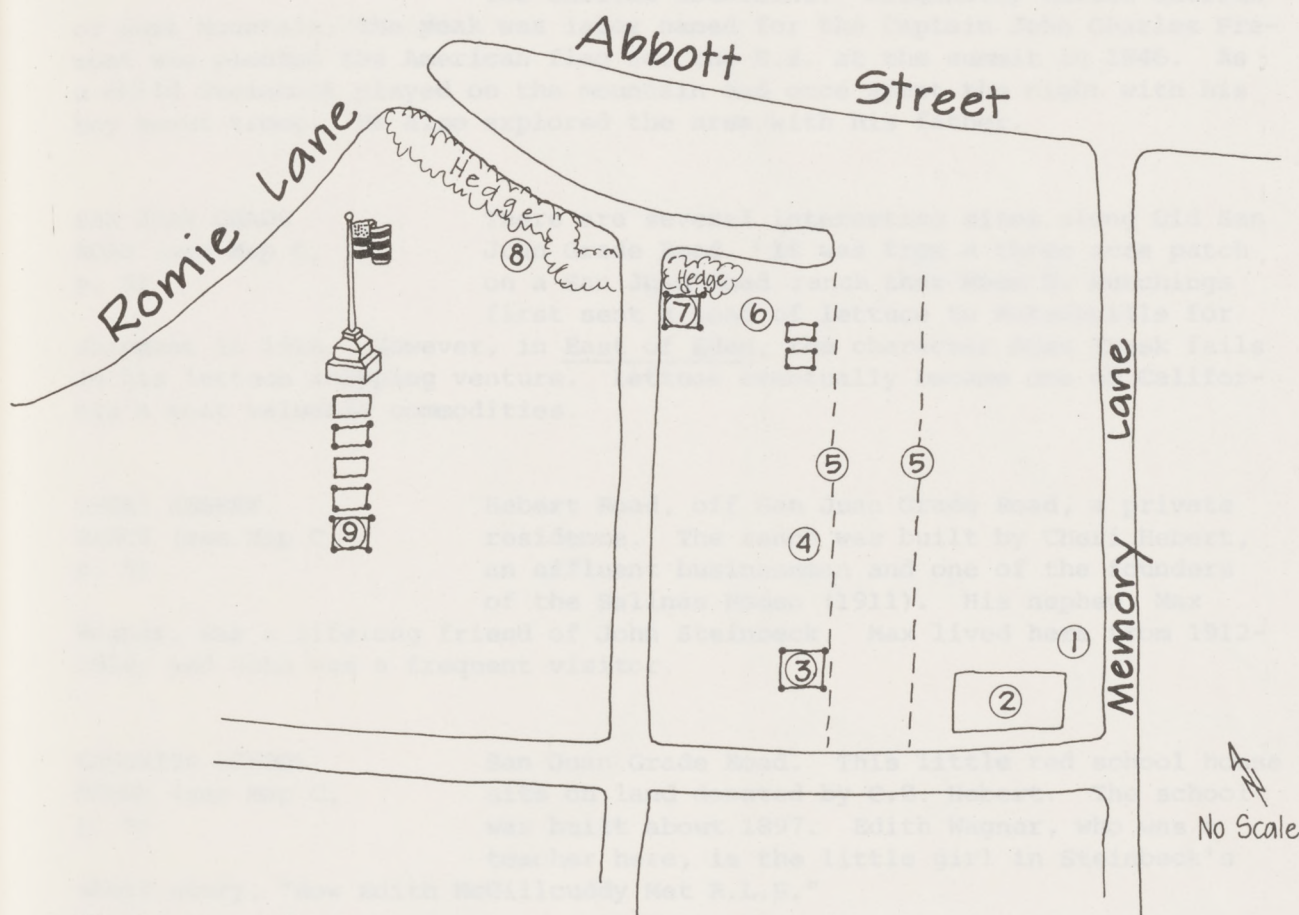
of riding in this rodeo. The rodeo is also mentioned in Sweet Thursday. main one of the rodeo's Big Week activities. In the Red Pony, Jody dreams rode his pony Jili in the horse parade, which re- during the third week of July. A young Steinbeck rodeo, one of the big four, is held here annually Sherwood Park and North Main Street. The California

CALIFORNIA RODEO  
CIRCLES  
(see Map C, p. 2)

Not to be confused with the "Row" on California Street.



# Garden of Memories - Map D



① World War II Tank

② Mausoleum

③ Hamilton Plot #2

Samuel Hamilton

Elizabeth Hamilton

Thomas Scott Hamilton

Dessie Hamilton

Euna H. Anderson

④ Graves of Jenny & Belle Williams

⑤ Old road described in cemetery scene in East of Eden

⑥ Gravesite of Martin S. Hopps

⑦ Gravesite of J.H. Reynolds and Mary Jane Reynolds (Jenny)

⑧ Gravesite of William J. Nesbitt (Sheriff Quinn)

⑨ Hamilton Plot #1

John Steinbeck

Mary S. Decker (Sister)

John Ernst Steinbeck (Father)

Olive Steinbeck (Mother)

William John Hamilton (Uncle Will)



# Garden of Memories - Map D



- ⑩ Gravesite of Martin S. Hops
- ⑨ Gravesite of U.H. Reynolds and Mary Jane Reynolds (Denny)
- ⑧ Gravesite of William A. Nesbitt (Sheriff Quinn)
- ⑦ Hamilton Plot #1
- John Steinbeck
- Mary S. Decker (sister)
- John Ernst Steinbeck (father)
- Olive Steinbeck (mother)
- William John Hamilton (Uncle Will)

- ⑥ World War II Tank
- ⑤ Mausoleum
- ④ Hamilton Plot #2
- Samuel Hamilton
- Elizabeth Hamilton
- Thomas Scott Hamilton
- Bessie Hamilton
- Euna H. Anderson
- ③ Graves of Denny & Belle Williams
- ② Old road described in cemetery scene in East of Eden



FREMONT PEAK  
(see Map C, p.5)

North Main Street & San Juan Grade Road view. At 3,169 feet, Fremont Peak is the highest point in the Gabilan Mountains. Originally called Gavilan or Hawk Mountain, the peak was later named for the Captain John Charles Fremont who planted the American flag for the U.S. at the summit in 1846. As a child Steinbeck played on the mountain and once spent the night with his boy scout troop. He also explored the area with his father.

SAN JUAN GRADE  
ROAD (see Map C,  
p. 5)

There are several interesting sites along Old San Juan Grade Road. It was from a three acre patch on a San Juan Road ranch that Mose H. Hutchings first sent a load of lettuce to Watsonville for shipment in 1916. However, in East of Eden, the character Adam Trask fails in his lettuce shipping venture. Lettuce eventually became one of California's most valuable commodities.

CHERI HEBERT  
RANCH (see Map C,  
p. 5)

Hebert Road, off San Juan Grade Road, a private residence. The ranch was built by Cheri Hebert, an affluent businessman and one of the founders of the Salinas Rodeo (1911). His nephew, Max Wagner, was a lifelong friend of John Steinbeck. Max lived here from 1912-1914; and John was a frequent visitor.

LAGUNITA SCHOOL  
HOUSE (see Map C,  
p. 5)

San Juan Grade Road. This little red school house sits on land donated by C.Z. Hebert. The school was built about 1897. Edith Wagner, who was a teacher here, is the little girl in Steinbeck's short story, "How Edith McGillcuddy Met R.L.S."

OLD STAGE ROAD  
(see Map C, p. 5)

This road was the stagecoach route from the San Benito County line to an area north of Gonzales. The original Hartnell College, founded in 1833 by William Hartnell, once stood on the Jim Bardin Ranch property and was within walking distance of the old Salinas Picnic Grounds. The picnic grounds are now part of the Silacci Ranch and are mentioned in East of Eden as the place where the pink azaleas grew. Steinbeck once said it was one of his favorite places to walk.

THE ALISAL AREA  
(see Map C, p.5)

Hebbron, Alisal, and East Market Streets. During the thirties, Salinas' "Oakies" settled in this section of town. Steinbeck, irrevocably identified with these migrant workers since the publication of The Grapes of Wrath, was seen in this area observing the conditions of migrant workers.



at North Main Street & San Juan Grade Road view. At 3,150 feet, Fremont Peak is the highest point in the Gabilan Mountains. Originally called Gavilan or Hawk Mountain, the peak was later named for the Captain John Charles Fremont who planted the American flag for the U.S. at the summit in 1846. As a child Steinbeck played on the mountain and once spent the night with his boy scout troop. He also explored the area with his father.

There are several interesting sites along Old San Juan Grade Road. It was from a cross here that on a San Juan Grade Road ranch that Mrs. M. Hutchings first sent a load of lettuce to Watsonville for shipment in 1916. However, in 1916, the character of the lettuce shipping venture, lettuce eventually became one of Collier's most valuable commodities.

Herbert Road, off San Juan Grade Road, a private residence. The ranch was built by Cheri Herbert, an efficient businessman and one of the founders of the Salinas Water (1911). His nephew, Max Wagner, was a lifelong friend of John Steinbeck. Max lived here from 1914 and John was a frequent visitor.

San Juan Grade Road. This little red school house sits on land donated by E.M. Herbert. The school was built about 1907. Edith Wagner, who was a teacher here, is the little girl in Steinbeck's short story, "How Edith Mortimer Met R.L.S."

This road was the stagecoach route from the San Benito County line to an area north of Gonzales. The original Bartlett College, founded in 1912 by William Bartlett, once stood on the San Benito County line. The grounds are now part of the Bartlett Ranch and are mentioned in East of Eden as the place where the black walnut grew. Steinbeck once said it was one of his favorite places to walk.

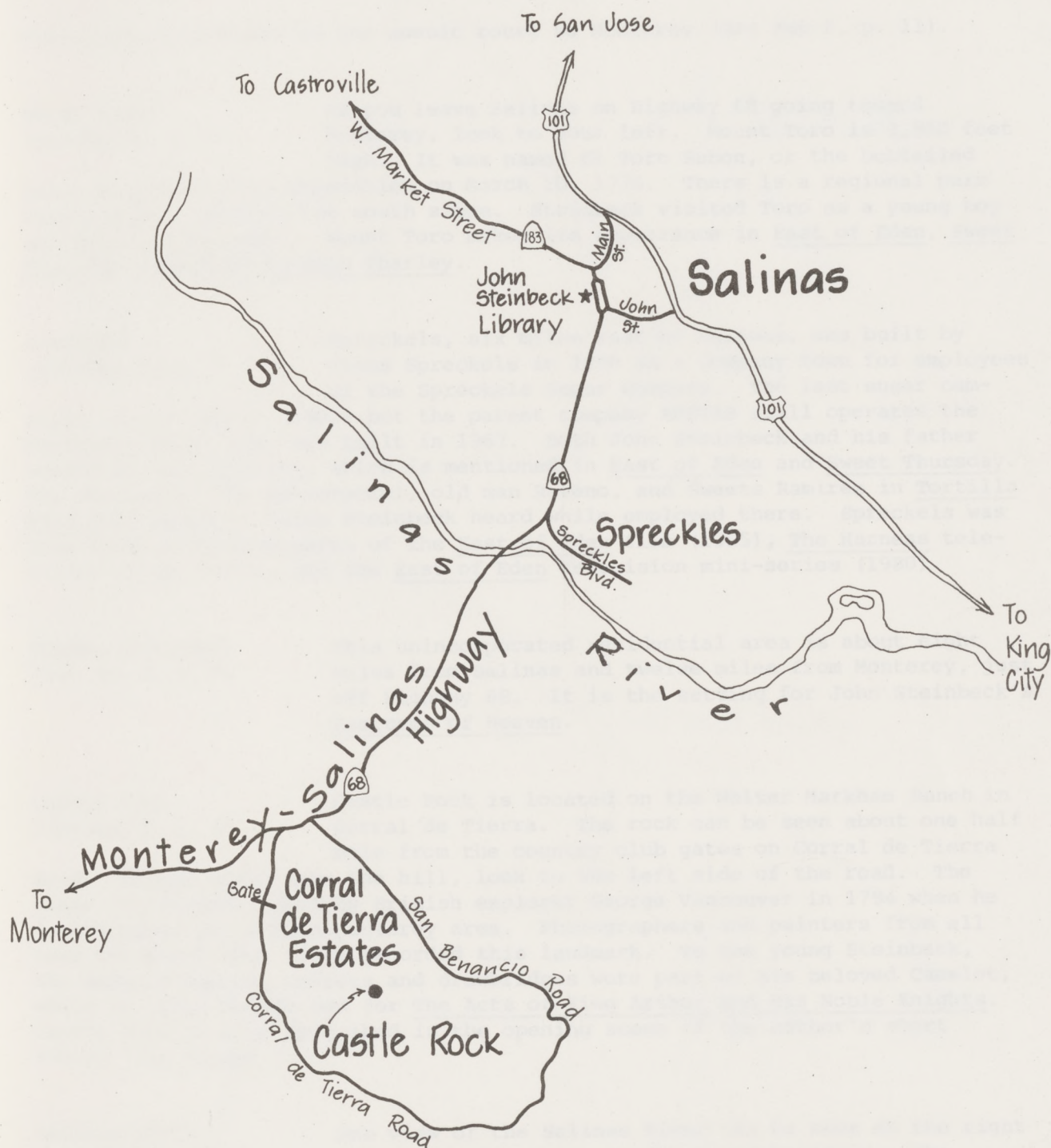
THE ALIEN AREA (see Map C, p. 2) Salinas, Alisal, and East Market Streets. During the thirties, Salinas' "Gables" settled in this section of town. Steinbeck, ironically identified with these migrant workers since the publication of The Grapes of Wrath, was seen in this area observing the conditions of migrant workers.

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# Monterey-Salinas Hwy - Map E



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## MONTEREY-SALINAS HIGHWAY 68

This highway is known as the scenic route to Monterey (see Map F, p. 11).

### MOUNT TORO

(see Map E, p. 9)

As you leave Salinas on Highway 68 going toward Monterey, look to your left. Mount Toro is 3,500 feet high. It was named El Toro Rabon, or the bobtailed bull, by the De Anza Expedition on March 10, 1776. There is a regional park with a picnic area on the south slope. Steinbeck visited Toro as a young boy and later as an adult. Mount Toro makes its appearance in East of Eden, Sweet Thursday, and Travels With Charley.

### SPRECKELS

(see Map E, p. 9)

Spreckels, six miles east of Salinas, was built by Claus Spreckels in 1898 as a company town for employees of the Spreckels Sugar Company. The last sugar campaign closed July 1, 1982; but the parent company AMSTAR still operates the packaging plant that was built in 1967. Both John Steinbeck and his father worked at the refinery, which is mentioned in East of Eden and Sweet Thursday. The stories of the ex-corporal, old man Raveno, and Sweets Ramirez in Tortilla Flat were based on tales Steinbeck heard while employed there. Spreckels was also used in filming parts of the East of Eden film (1955), The Harness television movie (1970), and the East of Eden television mini-series (1980).

### CORRAL DE TIERRA

(see Map E, p. 9)

This unincorporated residential area is about eight miles from Salinas and twelve miles from Monterey, just off Highway 68. It is the setting for John Steinbeck's Pastures of Heaven.

### CASTLE ROCK

(see Map E, p. 9)

Castle Rock is located on the Walter Markham Ranch in Corral de Tierra. The rock can be seen about one half mile from the country club gates on Corral de Tierra Road. As you start down the hill, look to the left side of the road. The steep cliffs were named by British explorer George Vancouver in 1794 when he investigated the inland Monterey area. Photographers and painters from all over the world have since recorded this landmark. To the young Steinbeck, the seeming towers, turrets and drawbridges were part of his beloved Camelot, which he later researched for The Acts of King Arthur and His Noble Knights. Castle Rock is also described in the opening scene of the author's short story, "The Murder."

### SALINAS RIVER

(see Map E, p. 9)

One view of the Salinas River can be seen on the right of Highway 68, going south toward Monterey. The Salinas River, 170 miles long, is the third largest river in California and the largest underground stream in America. John Steinbeck visited the river often. It was his swimming hole near Spreckels. He hunted rabbits with friends at the Davis Road crossing. And it appears many times in his works. Of Mice and Men begins with a description of the river near Soledad, East of Eden opens with a sketch of the river and the Salinas Valley, and several stories in The Long Valley describe or mention the river.



This highway is known as the scenic route to Montney (see Map 7, p. 11).

MOUNT TOTO (see Map 7, p. 11)  
As you leave Salinas on Highway 66 going toward Montney, look to your left. Mount Toto is 2,500 feet high. It was named El Toro Negro, or the black bull, by the De Russ Expedition on March 10, 1775. There is a restaurant built with a picnic area on the south slope. Beardsley visited Toto as a young boy and later as an adult. Mount Toto makes its appearance in that of John, George, Thursday, and Traveler with Chertley.

SPRINGS (see Map 7, p. 11)  
Springs, six miles east of Salinas, was built by George Springer in 1895 as a company town for employees of the Springer Sugar Company. The last sugar crop paid about July 1, 1921, but the parent company SPRINGERS still operates and packages plant cane here. In 1907, both John Beardsley and his father worked at the refinery, which is mentioned in East of Eden and Sweet Thursday. The stories of the ex-convicts, Elmer Farmer, and George Beardsley in Thursday's first were based on John Beardsley's while employed there. Springs was also used in filming parts of the first of Eden film (1935). The houses built along route 11701, and the last of 1934 celebration also were 11701.

CORRAL DE TIERRA (see Map 7, p. 11)  
This unincorporated residential area is about eight miles from Salinas and twelve miles from Montney. Just off Highway 66, it is the setting for John Beardsley's Partners of Heaven.

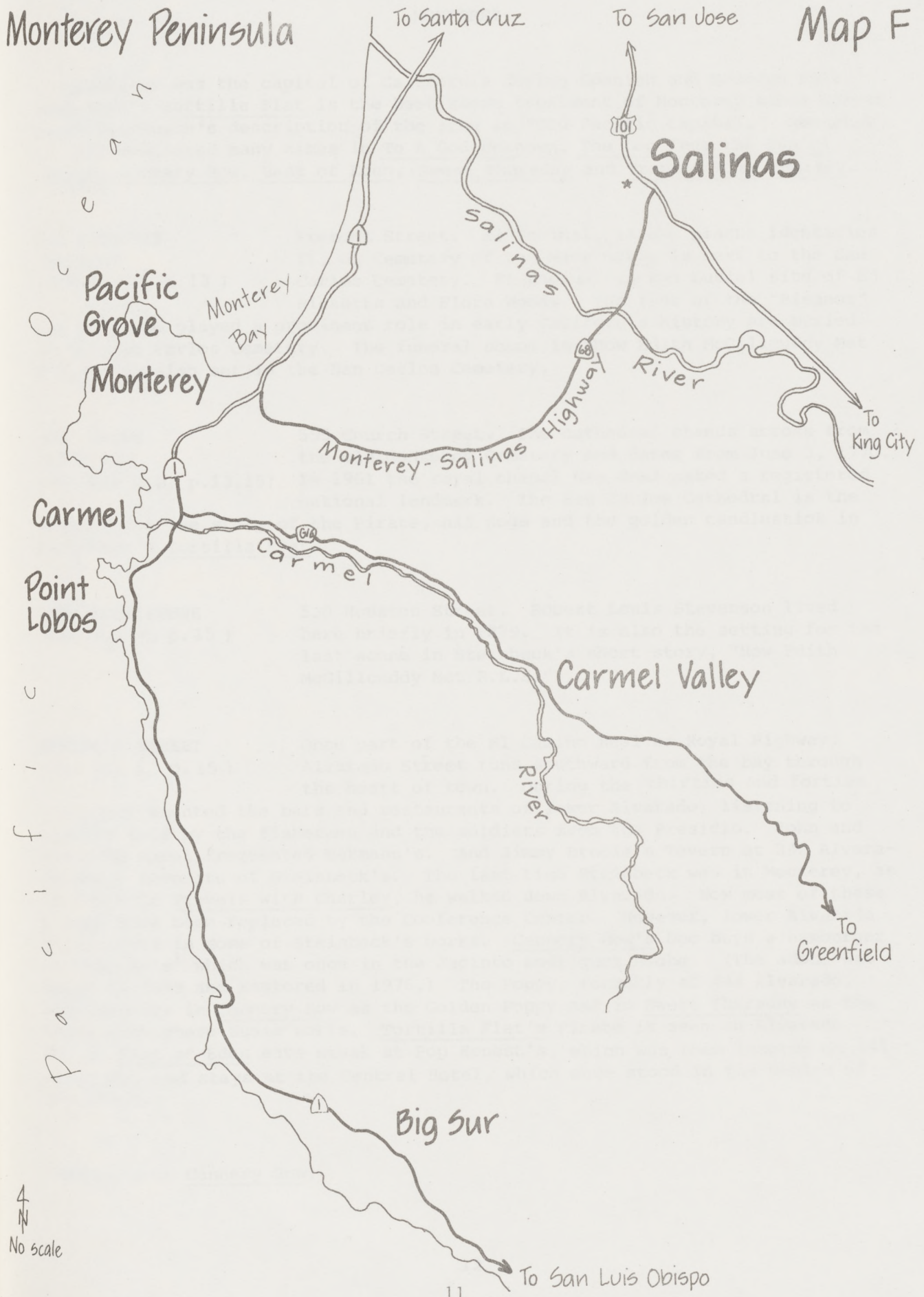
CASTLE ROCK (see Map 7, p. 11)  
Castle Rock is located on the Elmer Beardsley ranch in Corral de Tierra. The rock can be seen about one half mile into the country club gates on Forest de Tierra Road. As you start down the hill, look to the left side of the road. The steep cliffs were topped by British explorer George Vancouver in 1792 when he investigated the inland highway area. Beardsley and his father from all over the world have recorded this landmark. To the young Beardsley, the meaning of the rock and the landscape were part of his beloved Thursday, which he later mentioned for the first of Eden film and the Noble Knights. Castle Rock is also mentioned in the opening scene of the author's short story, "The Hunter".

SALINAS RIVER (see Map 7, p. 11)  
One view of the Salinas River can be seen on the right of Highway 66, going south toward Montney. The Salinas River, 170 miles long, is the third largest river in California and the largest watershed drains to America. John Beardsley visited the river often. It was his swimming hole near Springs. He hunted rabbits with friends at the Davis Road crossing. And it appears that he began with a description of the river times in his work. East of Eden opens with a sketch of the river and the Salinas Valley, and several stories in the John Beardsley description of nature the river.



# Monterey Peninsula

Map F





Map F

To San Jose

To Santa Cruz

Monterey Peninsula



Salinas

Pacific Grove

Monterey

Carmel

Point Lobos

Carmel Valley

River

To  
Greenfield

Big Sur

To San Luis Obispo



## MONTEREY

Monterey was the capital of California during Spanish and Mexican rule. Steinbeck's Tortilla Flat is the best known treatment of Monterey since Robert Louis Stevenson's description of the area in "Old Pacific Capital." Monterey is also mentioned many times in To A God Unknown, The Log from the Sea of Cortez, Cannery Row, East of Eden, Sweet Thursday and Travels With Charley.

OLD MONTEREY  
CEMETERY  
(see Map G, p.13 )

Fremont Street. El Encinal, as the plaque identifies it, or Cemetery of the Many Oaks, is next to the San Carlos Cemetery. El Encinal is the burial site of Ed Ricketts and Flora Woods. The last of the "Pisanos" and many who played a prominent role in early California history are buried in the San Carlos Cemetery. The funeral scene in "How Edith McGillcuddy Met R.L.S." is also set in the San Carlos Cemetery.

SAN CARLOS  
CATHEDRAL  
(see Map G,H, p.13,15)

555 Church Street. The cathedral stands across from the old Monterey Cemetery and dates from June 3, 1770. In 1961 the royal chapel was designated a registered national landmark. The San Carlos Cathedral is the setting for the story of the Pirate, his dogs and the golden candlestick in Steinbeck's Tortilla Flat.

STEVENSON HOUSE  
(see Map H, p.15 )

530 Houston Street. Robert Louis Stevenson lived here briefly in 1879. It is also the setting for the last scene in Steinbeck's short story, "How Edith McGillcuddy Met R.L.S."

ALVARADO STREET  
(see Map H, p.15 )

Once part of the El Camino Real or Royal Highway, Alvarado Street runs southward from the bay through the heart of town. During the thirties and forties Steinbeck haunted the bars and restaurants of lower Alvarado, listening to stories told by the fishermen and the soldiers from the Presidio. John and his wife Carol frequented Hermann's. And Jimmy Brucia's Tavern at 242 Alvarado was a favorite of Steinbeck's. The last time Steinbeck was in Monterey, as he wrote in Travels With Charley, he walked down Alvarado. Now most of these places have been replaced by the Conference Center. However, lower Alvarado still lives in some of Steinbeck's works. Cannery Row's Doc buys a hamburger at Hermann's<sup>1</sup> which was once in the Jacinto Rodriguez Adobe. (The adobe was built in 1849 and restored in 1976.) The Poppy, formerly at 444 Alvarado, also appears in Cannery Row as the Golden Poppy and in Sweet Thursday as the restaurant where Susie works. Tortilla Flat's Pirate is seen on Alvarado. Joe in East of Eden eats steak at Pop Ernest's, which was then located at 441 Alvarado, and stays at the Central Hotel, which once stood in the center of the block.

<sup>1</sup>Herman's in Cannery Row.



Monterey was the capital of California during Spanish and Mexican rule. Steinbeck's Tortilla Flat is the best known statement of Monterey since Robert Louis Stevenson's description of the area in "The Pacific Capital." Monterey is also mentioned many times in "A Canticle for Leibowitz." The last time it is mentioned is in "The Pearl," when Steinbeck and his wife travel to Monterey Bay, east of San Francisco, to write "The Pearl."

OLD MONTEREY  
CANTIERO  
(see Map H, p. 15)  
Monterey Bay, east of San Francisco, is the site of the old Monterey Cantieri, a shipyard that was founded in 1792. It was the last of the "Cantieri" and many who played a prominent role in early California history are buried in the San Carlos Cemetery. The funeral home in San Carlos Cemetery, 811 E. 2nd, is also in the San Carlos Cemetery.

SAN CARLOS  
CATHEDRAL  
(see Map H, p. 15, 16)  
The old Monterey Cathedral was destroyed by fire in 1906. In 1907 the new cathedral was dedicated. The San Carlos Cathedral is the setting for the story of the "Cantieri," the shipyard and the golden cathedral in Steinbeck's "Tortilla Flat."

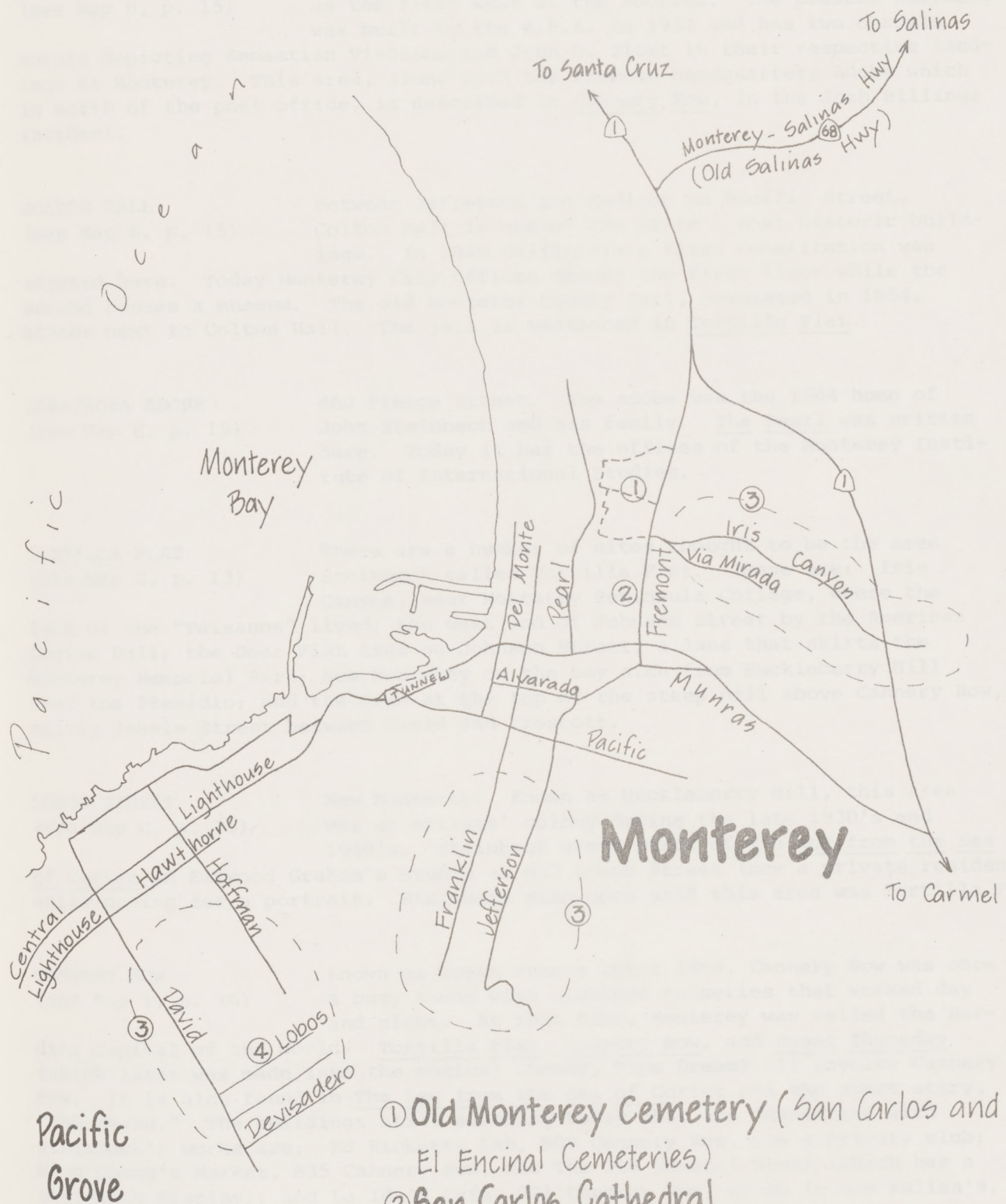
STEVENSON HOUSE  
(see Map H, p. 15)  
250 Houston Street, Robert Louis Stevenson lived here briefly in 1890. It is also the setting for the last scene in Steinbeck's "Tortilla Flat," "How Edwin McEligood met A.D.A."

ALVARADO STREET  
(see Map H, p. 15)  
Steinbeck lived in the house at 250 Houston Street, which is now the site of the Alvarado Street. The house was built in 1890 and was the last of the "Cantieri" and many who played a prominent role in early California history are buried in the San Carlos Cemetery. The funeral home in San Carlos Cemetery, 811 E. 2nd, is also in the San Carlos Cemetery.

1. Herman's in Monterey Bay.



# Monterey - Map G









MONTEREY POST  
OFFICE  
(see Map H, p. 15)

565 Hartnell Street. The Monterey Post Office was the first post office in the state of California as well as the first west of the Rockies. The present building was built by the W.P.A. in 1932 and has two ceramic murals depicting Sebastian Viscaino and John D. Sloat in their respective landings at Monterey. This area, along with the Fremont Headquarters Adobe which is north of the post office, is described in Cannery Row, in the Josh Billings incident.

COLTON HALL  
(see Map H, p. 15)

Between Jefferson and Madison on Pacific Street. Colton Hall is one of the State's most historic buildings. In 1849 California's first constitution was adopted here. Today Monterey City offices occupy the first floor while the second houses a museum. The old Monterey County Jail, completed in 1854, stands next to Colton Hall. The jail is mentioned in Tortilla Flat.

LARA/SOTA ADOBE  
(see Map H, p. 15)

460 Pierce Street. The adobe was the 1944 home of John Steinbeck and his family. The Pearl was written here. Today it has the offices of the Monterey Institute of International Studies.

TORTILLA FLAT  
(see Map G, p. 13)

There are a number of sites thought to be the area Steinbeck called Tortilla Flat. These are: Iris Canyon, near Monterey Peninsula College, where the last of the "Paisanos" lived; the west end of Johnson Street by the American Legion Hall; the Deer Flat area on Johnson Street, a lane that skirts the Monterey Memorial Park; New Monterey on the bay side from Huckleberry Hill near the Presidio; and the area at the top of the steep hill above Cannery Row, mainly Jessie Street between David and Prescott.

LOBOS STREET  
(see Map G, p. 13)

New Monterey. Known as Huckleberry Hill, this area was an artists' colony during the late 1930's and 1940's. Steinbeck wrote parts of The Log from the Sea of Cortez in Ellwood Graham's studio at 653 Lobos Street (now a private residence) while posing for a portrait. Steinbeck also once said this area was Tortilla Flat.

CANNERY ROW  
(see Map I, p. 16)

Known as Ocean Avenue until 1953, Cannery Row was once a busy scene with eighteen canneries that worked day and night. At that time, Monterey was called the Sardine Capital of the World. Tortilla Flat, Cannery Row, and Sweet Thursday (which later was made into the musical comedy, Pipe Dream) all involve Cannery Row. It is also found in The Log from the Sea of Cortez and the short story, "The Snake." The buildings still standing today that are identified with Steinbeck's works are: Ed Ricketts Lab, 800 Cannery Row, now a private club; Wing Chong's Market, 835 Cannery Row, now The Old General Store (which has a Steinbeck display); and La Ida's Cafe, 851 Cannery Row, which is now Kalisa's. John Steinbeck's bust, at the foot of Prescott and Cannery Row in the parking lot of the Outrigger, was presented to the city in 1973.



1885 (approx.) Street. The temporary Post Office was the first post office in the State of California as well as the first west of the Rockies. The permanent building was built by the U.S.A. in 1851 and had two rooms. It was destroyed by fire in 1852. It is their representative building at Monterey. This area, along with the present headquarters which is north of the post office, is described in Chapter 10. In the town of Monterey.

MONTEREY POST OFFICE  
(see Map 2, p. 12)

between Monterey and Watson on Pacific Street. Colton Hall is one of the State's most important buildings. In 1852 California's first constitution was adopted here. Today Monterey City offices occupy the lower floor while the second houses a museum. The old Monterey County Jail, completed in 1852, stands next to Colton Hall. The jail is mentioned in Chapter 11.

COLTON HALL  
(see Map 2, p. 12)

450 Pacific Street. The above was the 1854 home of John Sutter and his family. The house was written into the history of the Monterey Peninsula. Today it is the site of the Monterey Peninsula State of International Relations.

JOHN SUTTER HOUSE  
(see Map 2, p. 12)

There are a number of other streets in the town of Monterey. The street named Pacific Street, which runs from the city to the Monterey Peninsula, is the main street of the town. The street named Pacific Street, which runs from the city to the Monterey Peninsula, is the main street of the town. The street named Pacific Street, which runs from the city to the Monterey Peninsula, is the main street of the town.

PACIFIC STREET  
(see Map 2, p. 12)

The Monterey House is the oldest hotel in the town. It was an estate, which during the 1850's was the home of the Monterey House. The house was built in 1850 and was a private residence. The house was built in 1850 and was a private residence. The house was built in 1850 and was a private residence.

MONTEREY HOUSE  
(see Map 2, p. 12)

Known as Green Avenue until 1925, Cannery Row was once a busy scene with numerous companies that grew day and night. At that time, Cannery Row was the heart of the town. The street named Cannery Row, which runs from the city to the Monterey Peninsula, is the main street of the town. The street named Cannery Row, which runs from the city to the Monterey Peninsula, is the main street of the town. The street named Cannery Row, which runs from the city to the Monterey Peninsula, is the main street of the town.

CANNERY ROW  
(see Map 2, p. 12)

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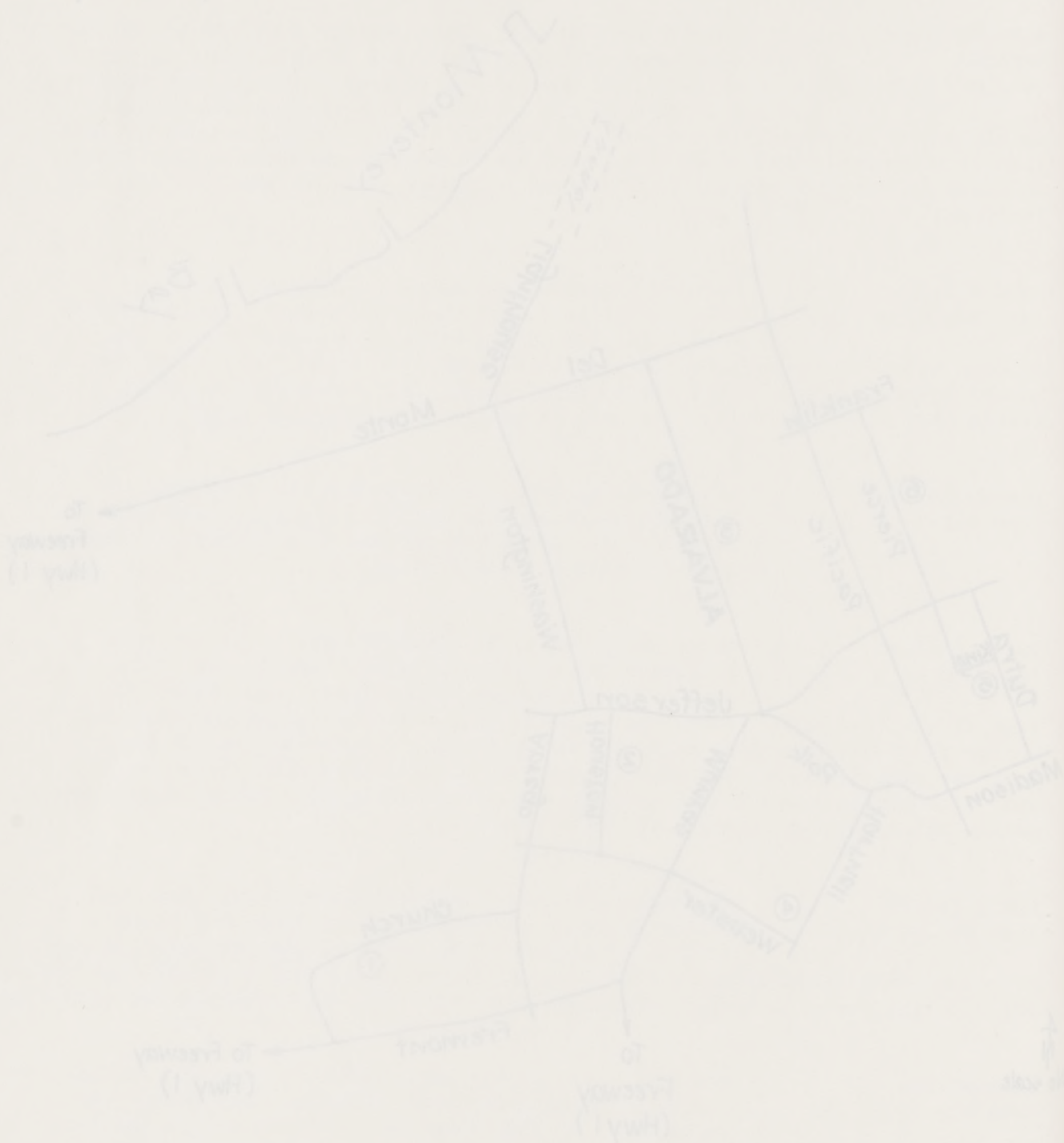
# Monterey - Map H



- ① San Carlos Cathedral - Royal Presidio Chapel
- ② Stevenson House
- ③ Alvarado Street
- ④ Post Office
- ⑤ Colton Hall
- ⑥ Lara-Soto Adobe



# Monterey - Map H



- ① San Carlos Cathedral - Royal Presidio Chapel
- ② Stevenson House
- ③ Alvarado Street
- ④ Post Office
- ⑤ Cotton Hall
- ⑥ Lava-Soto Adobe

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DRAKE & WAVE  
STREETS (see Map I,  
p. 16)

On May 8th, 1948, Ed Rickett's car was hit by a train  
at this crossing. Rickett's, a close friend of John  
Steinbeck's, died on May 11, 1948.

## Cannery Row - Map I



- ① Ed Rickett's Lab
- ② Wing Chong's Market
- ③ La Ida's Cafe - Kalisa's
- ④ Bust of John Steinbeck
- ⑤ Site of Ed Rickett's Accident

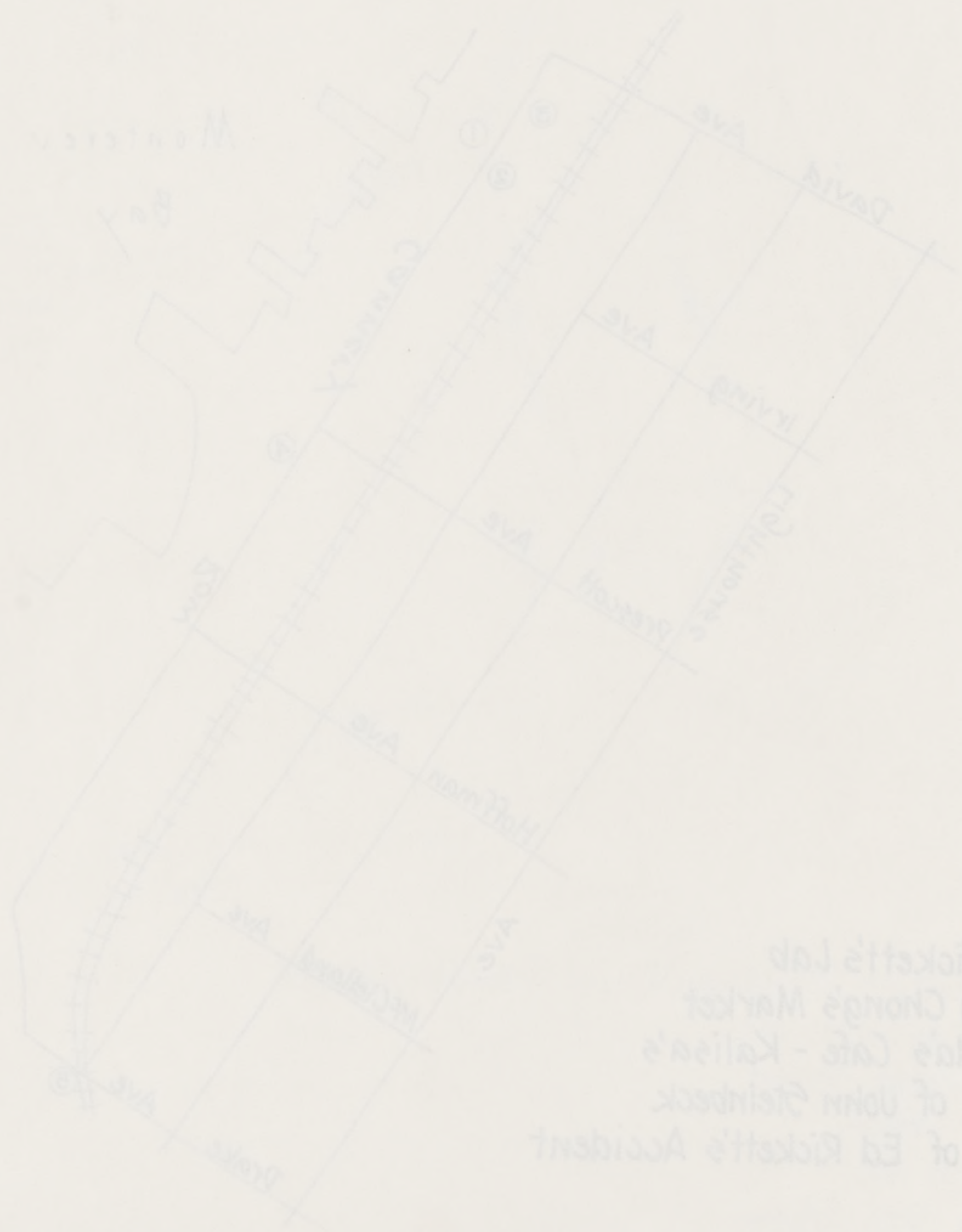
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DREAR & WARR  
 GEORGE F. WARR  
 1911

# Cannery Row - Map I



- ① Ed Rickett's Lab
- ② Wing Chong's Market
- ③ La Ida's Cafe - Kallia's
- ④ Bust of John Steinbeck
- ⑤ Site of Ed Rickett's Accident



## PACIFIC GROVE

Pacific Grove was founded as a Methodist retreat in 1875 and is known as Butterfly Town, USA.

HOPKINS MARINE  
STATION (see Map J,  
p. 18)

The Hopkins Marine Station of Stanford University is on Point Cabrillo, which was once called China Point. The station is mentioned in The Log from the Sea of Cortez and Sweet Thursday.

FORD'S DEPARTMENT  
STORE (formerly  
Holman's)  
(see Map J, p. 18)

542 Lighthouse Avenue. Holman's was established in 1891. John Steinbeck shopped here and was particularly fond of the hardware department. The store also figures in Steinbeck's novel Cannery Row. It was bought by Ford's in 1985.

BUTTERFLY  
TREES  
(see Map J, p. 18)

At Ridge Road off Lighthouse. The trees lie behind the Butterfly Grove Inn at 1073 Lighthouse. This pine grove has been the annual mid-October haven for thousands of Monarch butterflies that arrive from

Alaska or perhaps the Canadian Rockies. Here at their final destination, they breed and are gone by March. The phenomenon was first recorded in 1870. Steinbeck acknowledged the event in Sweet Thursday.

STEINBECK HOME  
(see Map J, p. 18)

11th Street, private residence. Built by the author's father as a summer home in 1903, this was the place to which Steinbeck always returned. He stayed here as a youth. He lived here with Carol after their marriage in 1930. In this house between 1930 and 1936 he worked on The Pastures of Heaven, To a God Unknown, Tortilla Flat, In Dubious Battle, Of Mice and Men, and The Red Pony. The trees around the house were planted by the author in 1948. After Steinbeck's death in 1968, his ashes were placed in the yard beside the house for two days before burial.

STEINBECK FAMILY  
HOME (see Map J,  
p. 18)

222 Central, a private residence. Built in 1875, it was the home of Steinbeck's maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Hamilton. Elizabeth, a major character in East of Eden, died here in 1918. Some time in 1936 Steinbeck and his brother-in-law built the small workroom that is attached to the main house.

JOHN STEINBECK  
HOME (see Map J,  
p. 18)

Eardley Avenue, private residence. Steinbeck lived here in 1941 while working on The Log from the Sea of Cortez.

# PACIFIC GROVE

Pacific Grove was founded as a Methodist retreat in 1875 and is known as Buttery's Town, USA.

HOPKINS MARINE STATION (see Map 1, p. 18)  
The Hopkins Marine Station at Stanford University is on Point Lobos, which was once called China Point. The station is mentioned in The Last Days of Pompeii and Great Thursday.

FORD'S DEPARTMENT STORE (formerly Holman's) (see Map 1, p. 18)  
543 Lighthouse Avenue. Holman's was established in 1897. John Steinbeck stopped here and was particularly fond of the hardware department. The store also figures in Steinbeck's novel Cannery Row. It was bought by Ford's in 1982.

BUTTERY'S THERES (see Map 1, p. 18)  
At Ridge Road off Lighthouse. The trees in the Buttery's Grove Inn at 1073 Lighthouse. This pine grove has been the annual mid-October haven for thousands of monarch butterflies that arrive from Alaska or perhaps the Canadian Rockies. Here at their final destination, they breed and are gone by March. The phenomenon was first recorded in 1870. Steinbeck acknowledged the event in Great Thursday.

STEINBECK HOME (see Map 1, p. 18)  
11th Street, private residence. Built by the author's father as a summer home in 1907, this was the place to which Steinbeck always returned. He stayed here as a youth. He lived here with Carol after their marriage in 1950. In this house between 1930 and 1950 he wrote on The Pastures of Heaven, To a God Unknown, Fortunio's Place, In Dubious Battle, Of Mice and Men, and The Red Pony. The trees around the house were planted by the author in 1948. After Steinbeck's death in 1968, his ashes were placed in the yard beside the house for two days before burial.

STEINBECK FAMILY HOME (see Map 1, p. 18)  
113 Central, a private residence. Built in 1875, it was the home of Steinbeck's maternal grandfather, Elizabeth Hamilton. Elizabeth, a major character in East of Eden, died here in 1918. Some time in 1930 Steinbeck and his brother-in-law built the small addition that is attached to the main house.

JOHN STEINBECK HOME (see Map 1, p. 18)  
Bartley Avenue, private residence. Steinbeck lived here in 1941 while working on The Last Days of Pompeii. Outing.



# Pacific Grove - Map J



- ① Hopkins Marine Station
- ② Ford's Department Store (formerly Holman's)
- ③ Butterfly Trees
- ④ Steinbeck Homes

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# Pacific Grove - Map 1



- ① Hopkins Marine station
- ② Ford's Department Store (formerly Holman's)
- ③ Butterfly trees
- ④ Steinbeck Homes





## CARMEL

After artists and writers flocked to the area following the 1906 earthquake, Carmel was called the "Sea Coast Bohemia." The city incorporated in 1916.

PINE INN  
(see Map K, p. 20 ) Ocean Avenue & Monte Verde. Here on Memorial Day weekend in 1949, John Steinbeck was introduced to Elaine Scott, his third and last wife. It marked a turning point in his life.

LINCOLN STEFFENS  
HOME (see Map K, p. 20 ) The Lincoln Steffens house is the second house on the left, on San Antonio south of Ocean. It is a private residence called the "Getaway." Between 1933 and 1936 Steinbeck visited Steffens frequently, and, according to Jackson Benson, encountered a band of farm labor activists and others who started him on the way to writing In Dubious Battle and The Grapes of Wrath.

TOR HOUSE  
(see Map K, p. 20 ) 26304 Ocean View Avenue. Tor House is the home built by poet Robinson Jeffers. Jeffers was an acquaintance of the Steinbeck's. According to Robert DeMott, he was also one of the few contemporary poets that Steinbeck deeply admired.

SAN CARLOS  
BORROMEO DEL  
RIO CARMELO  
(see Map K, p. 20 ) Rio Road. The mission was founded in 1771 by Father Junipero Serra, who is buried at the foot of the altar. The mission is described in Steinbeck's work The Pastures of Heaven.

After arrival and before leaving on the way to the 1900 census, Carmel was called the "New York of the West". The city was founded in 1912.

From 1912 to 1914, the city was known as Carmel-by-the-Sea. In 1914, the city was incorporated as the City of Carmel. In 1915, the city was renamed Carmel-by-the-Sea. In 1916, the city was renamed Carmel.

PINE INN  
(see Map E, p. 10)

The first of the Carmel houses in the Carmel-by-the-Sea area was built in 1912. It was a small, one-story house with a red-tiled roof. It was built by a man named John G. Gurnea. It was the first of many houses that were built in the area. The houses were built in a style that was called "Carmel style".

LINCOLN STREET  
HWE (see Map E,  
p. 10)

1912 Carmel-by-the-Sea House. The house is the first of many houses that were built in the area. It was built by a man named John G. Gurnea. It was the first of many houses that were built in the area. The houses were built in a style that was called "Carmel style".

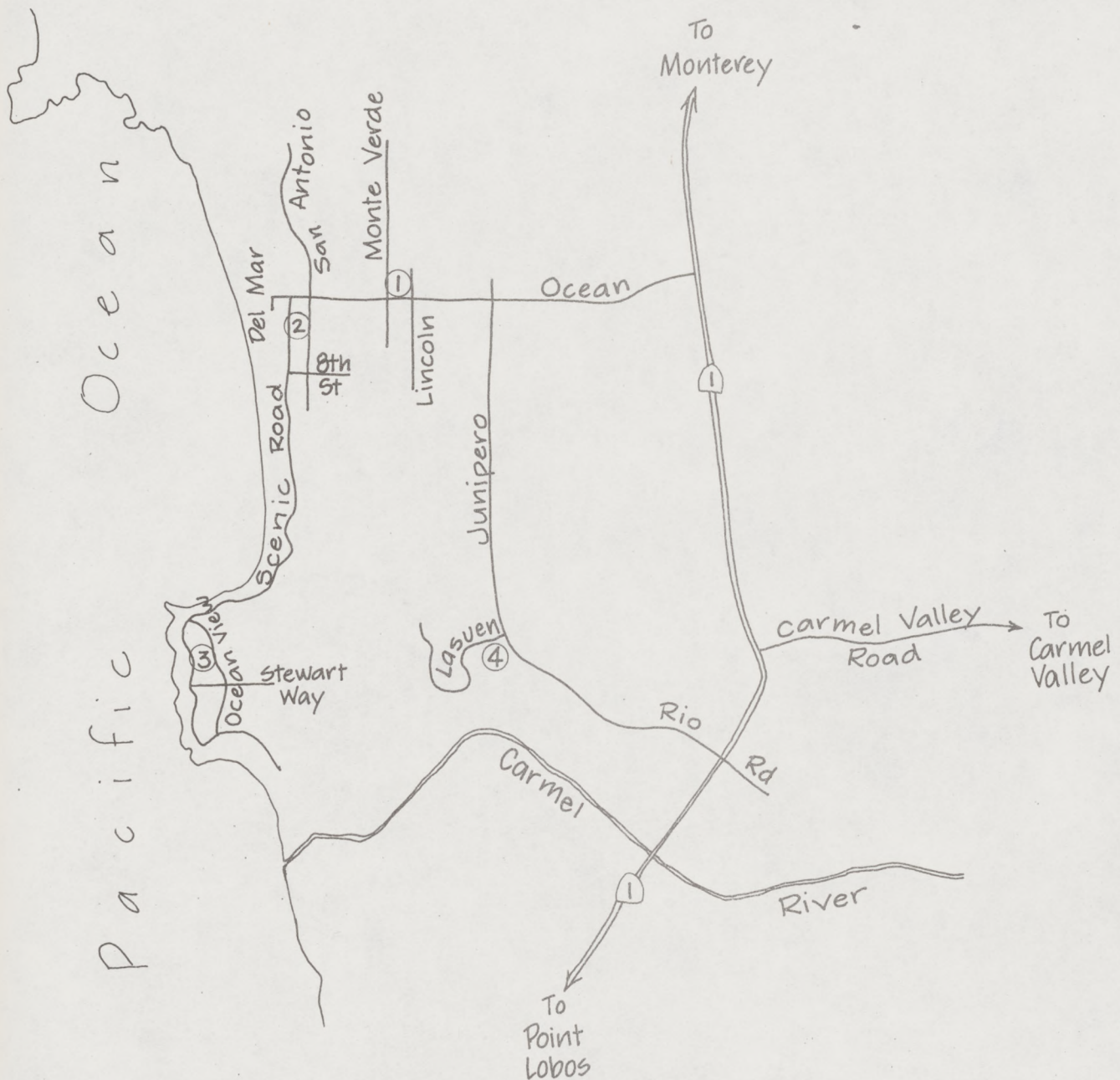
THE HOUSE  
(see Map E, p. 10)

1912 Carmel-by-the-Sea House. The house is the first of many houses that were built in the area. It was built by a man named John G. Gurnea. It was the first of many houses that were built in the area. The houses were built in a style that was called "Carmel style".

SAN CARLOS  
BORNARD DEL  
RIO CARMEL  
(see Map E, p. 10)



# Carmel - Map K



- ① Pine Inn
- ② Lincoln Steffens House
- ③ Tor House
- ④ Carmel Mission San Carlos Borromeo Del Rio Carmelo

4  
N  
No Scale





CARMEL VALLEY  
(see Map L, p. 22)

Carmel Valley is an unincorporated area with farms and ranches that date from the grants given by the early Governors Figueroa, Alvarado, and the land generous Pico. As you drive along Carmel Valley Road, which is mentioned in Cannery Row and Travels With Charley, you can catch glimpses of the Carmel River. At the summit of Los Laureles Road, which is just off Carmel Valley Road, there is an excellent view of Corral de Tierra as Steinbeck describes it in The Pastures of Heaven. Castle Rock, mentioned earlier, can also be seen from this point.

POINT LOBOS STATE RESERVE  
(see Map L, p. 22)

This national landmark of 1,250 acres has the first undersea reserve (750 acres) in the country. Edward F. Ricketts, Doc in Cannery Row and Sweet Thursday, collected specimens here. The first leg of Steinbeck's trip with Ricketts to the Gulf of California paralleled Point Lobos and Big Sur as noted in The Log from the Sea of Cortez. On Christmas Eve, four days after his death in 1968, Steinbeck's widow Elaine, his son Thom, and other family members took the author's ashes to Whalers Bay and held a memorial service. It had been a place dear to both John and his sister, Mary.

BIG SUR  
(see Map L, p. 22)

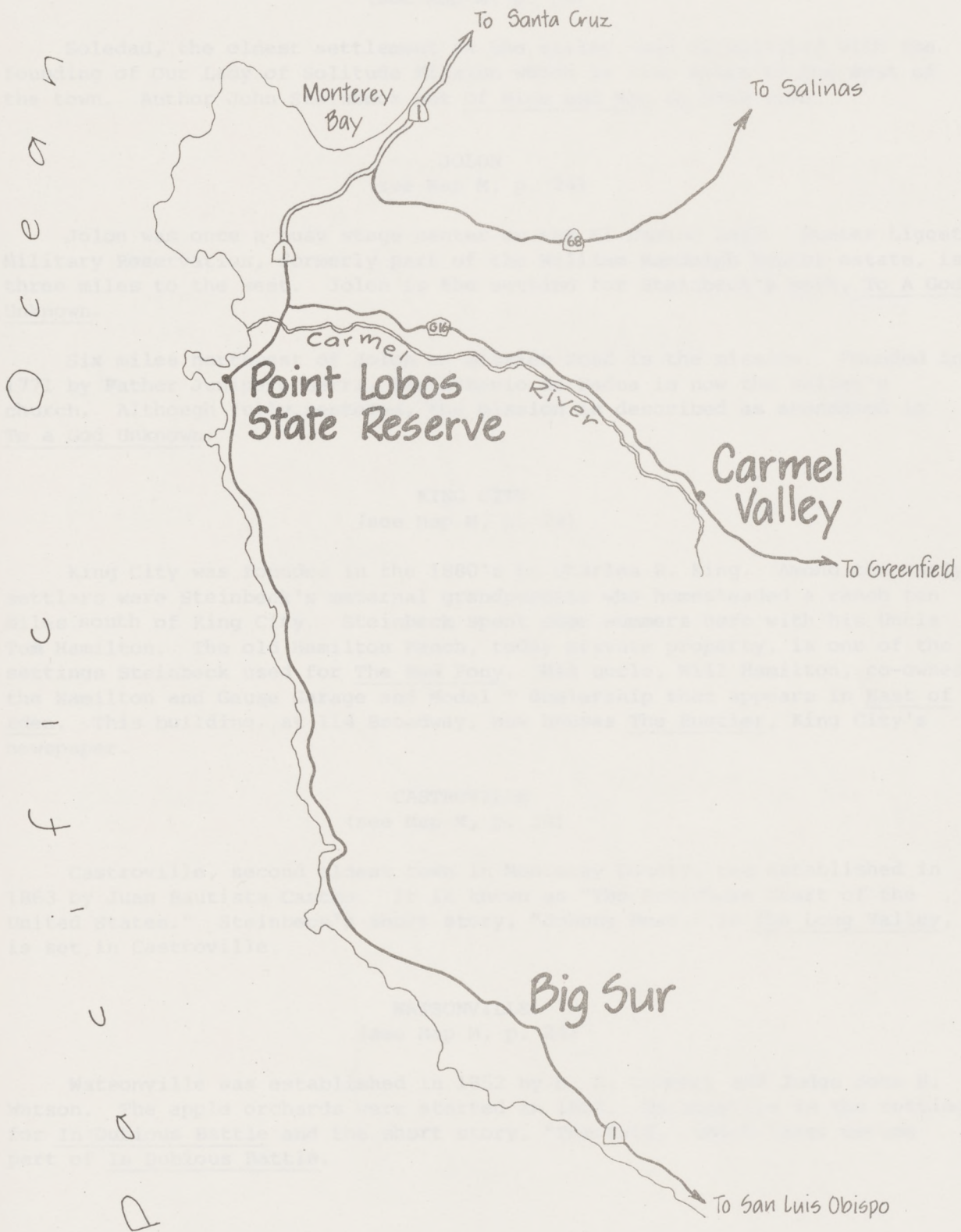
Big Sur is located along scenic Highway 1. Originally called El Sur Grande or the Big South, today it is a ruggedly beautiful coastline, flanked on one side by the majestic Santa Lucia Mountains and on the other by the Rocky Pacific Coast. Before her marriage, Olive Hamilton Steinbeck taught in several one room school houses in the Big Sur area. During his college years in the 1920's, Steinbeck worked with a labor gang building a road south of Big Sur. Many years later Flight, a short story in The Long Valley, was filmed here where Steinbeck had originally placed the tale.



A  
N  
No 500



# Carmel Valley, Pt Lobos, Big Sur - Map L



4  
N  
No Scale





#### SOLEDAD

(see Map M, p. 24)

Soledad, the oldest settlement in the valley, was established with the founding of Our Lady of Solitude Mission which is five miles to the west of the town. Author John Steinbeck set Of Mice and Men in this area.

#### JOLON

(see Map M, p. 24)

Jolon was once a busy stage center on the El Camino Real. Hunter Liggett Military Reservation, formerly part of the William Randolph Hearst estate, is three miles to the west. Jolon is the setting for Steinbeck's work, To A God Unknown.

Six miles northwest of Jolon on Mission Road is the mission. Founded in 1771 by Father Junipero Serra, San Antonio de Padua is now the valley's church. Although fully restored, the mission is described as abandoned in To a God Unknown.

#### KING CITY

(see Map M, p. 24)

King City was founded in the 1880's by Charles R. King. Among the early settlers were Steinbeck's maternal grandparents who homesteaded a ranch ten miles south of King City. Steinbeck spent some summers here with his Uncle Tom Hamilton. The old Hamilton Ranch, today private property, is one of the settings Steinbeck used for The Red Pony. His uncle, Will Hamilton, co-owned the Hamilton and Gause Garage and Model T dealership that appears in East of Eden. This building, at 114 Broadway, now houses The Rustler, King City's newspaper.

#### CASTROVILLE

(see Map M, p. 24)

Castroville, second oldest town in Monterey County, was established in 1863 by Juan Bautista Castro. It is known as "The Artichoke Heart of the United States." Steinbeck's short story, "Johnny Bear," in The Long Valley, is set in Castroville.

#### WATSONVILLE

(see Map M, p. 24)

Watsonville was established in 1852 by D. S. Gregory and Judge John H. Watson. The apple orchards were started in 1853. Watsonville is the setting for In Dubious Battle and the short story, "The Raid," which later became part of In Dubious Battle.

JOHN  
(See Map N, p. 10)

John, the oldest settlement in the valley, was established with the founding of our lady of Solitude mission which is five miles to the west of the town. Father John Steinbeck and St. John and St. John in this area.

JOHN  
(See Map N, p. 10)

John was once a busy stage center on the El Camino Real. Historic Mission Military Reservation, formerly part of the William Randolph Hearst estate, is three miles to the west. John is the setting for Steinbeck's novel, To a God Unknown.

Six miles northwest of John on Mission Road is the station. Founded in 1771 by Father Augustin Serra, San Juan de los Rios is now the valley's church. Although fairly restored, the mission is described as abandoned in To a God Unknown.

KING CITY  
(See Map N, p. 10)

King City was founded in the 1880's by Charles F. King. Among the early settlers were Steinbeck's maternal grandparents who purchased a ranch ten miles south of King City. Steinbeck spent some summers here with his Uncle Tom Hamilton. The old Hamilton family home, today private property, is one of the settings Steinbeck used for The Red Pony. His uncle, Will Hamilton, co-owned the Hamilton and Gause (Gause and Gause) partnership that worked in part of Eden. This building, at 115 Broadway, was known as The King City. King City's newspaper.

CASTROVILLE  
(See Map N, p. 10)

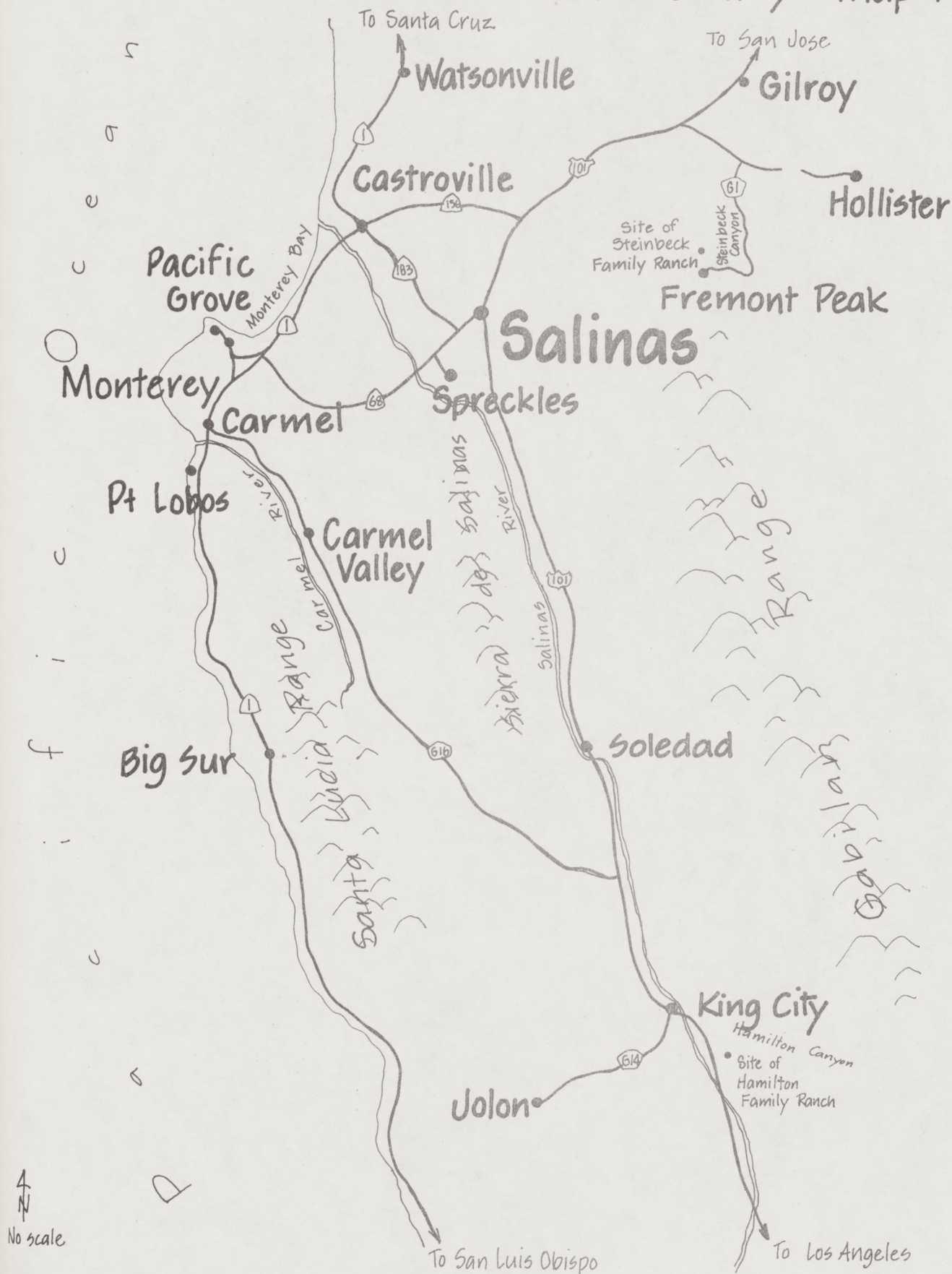
Castroville, second oldest town in Monterey County, was established in 1851 by Juan Bautista Castro. It is known as "The Archaean Heart of the United States." Steinbeck's short story, "Johnny Bear," is The Long Valley. It is set in Castroville.

WATSONVILLE  
(See Map N, p. 10)

Watsonville was established in 1851 by J. S. Gregory and Judge John H. Watson. The apple orchards were started in 1853. Watsonville is the setting for In Dubious Battle and the short story, "The Field," which later became part of In Dubious Battle.



# Steinbeck Country - Map M



Steinbeck Country - Map M





HOLLISTER  
(see Map M, p. 24)

Hollister, incorporated in 1872, became the San Benito County Seat in 1874. In 1875 Steinbeck's paternal grandparents, John A. and Almira Steinbeck, came to the area and homesteaded a ranch. Steinbeck Mountain Ranch was south of San Juan Bautista near Fremont Peak. The last home of John A. and Almira was at 829 Monterey Street, a private residence. The Victorian house, which is still standing, is in the original section of the town of Hollister. In one of his letters Steinbeck recalls going to visit his grandparents home via horse and buggy. Across the street, at 800 Monterey Street, is the Marion Curry mansion used in filming the television movie East of Eden.

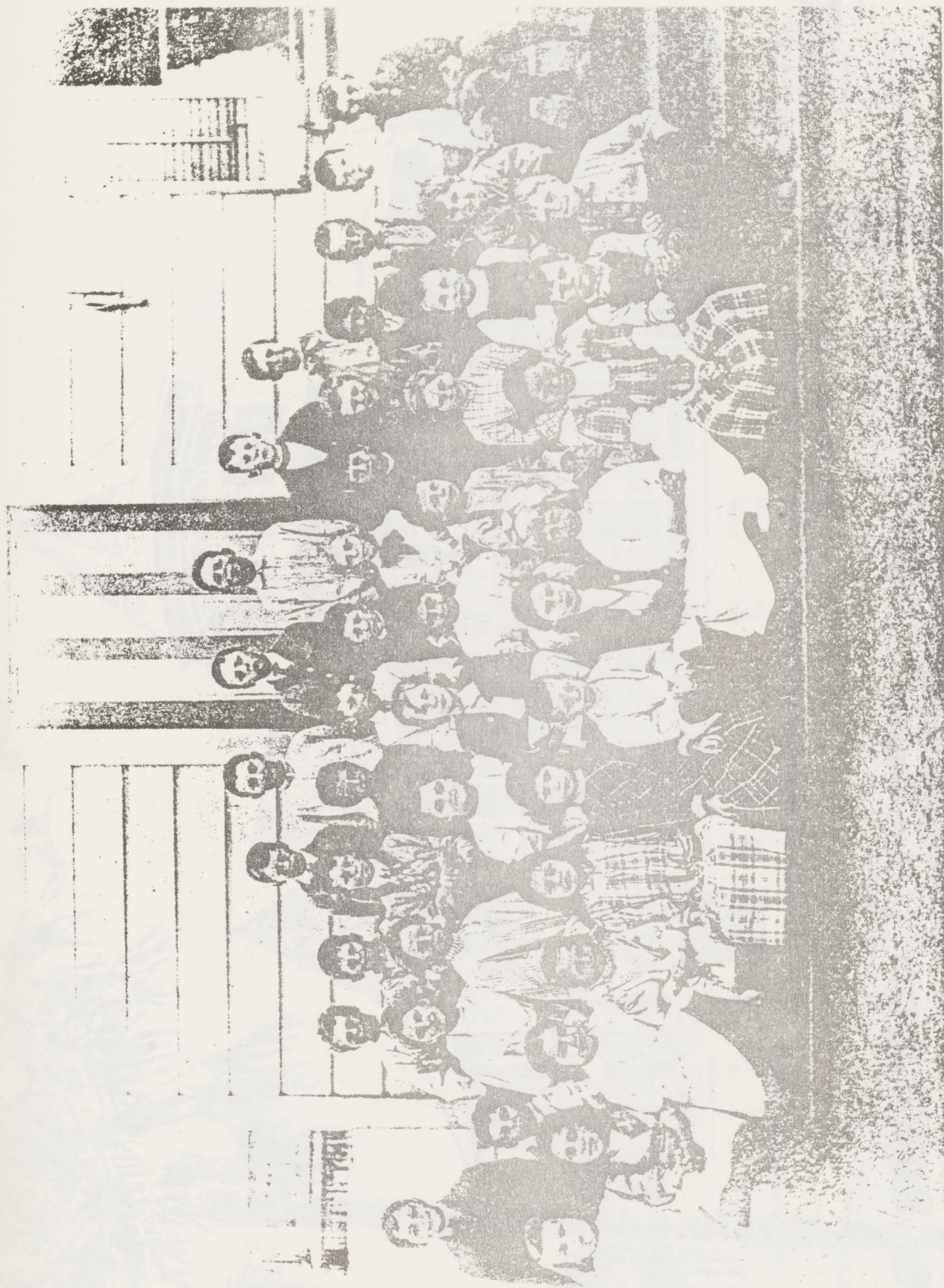
FREMONT PEAK  
(see Map M, p. 24)

The mountain is eleven miles southwest of San Juan Bautista. A scenic road winds to Fremont Peak, which is the highest peak in the Gabilan Range. This 244 acre state park offers a breathtaking view of Monterey Bay and the Salinas Valley. The young John Steinbeck played on the mountain and hunted for military artifacts left by Fremont's company. Later he expressed a wish to be buried there. In Travels With Charley, Fremont Peak is the turning point and marks the moment when Steinbeck saw his beloved land for the last time. Fremont Peak is also mentioned in East of Eden and Sweet Thursday.

Williams, incorporated in 1915, became the San Juan County seat in 1914. In 1915 Steinbeck's father, Gustavus, John A. and William Steinbeck, came to the area and incorporated a town. Steinbeck's father's house was south of San Juan Hospital near Fremont Park. The last house of John A. and William was at 219 Monterey Street, a historic residence. The Victorian house, which is still standing, is the original location of the town of Williams. In one of his letters Steinbeck reveals a great deal about his relationship with his father and home. Across the street, at the corner of 219th Street, is the house. Curry mansion used in filming the television show Law of the

The mountain is eleven miles northwest of San Juan Hospital. A major road winds to Fremont Park, which is the historic town of the San Juan County. This 144 acre state park offers a magnificent view of the San Juan Mountains and the Salinas Valley. The young John Steinbeck stayed on the mountain and worked for military artists just by Fremont's house. There he witnessed a view to be painted there. In Wendell's story, Steinbeck was the favored land for the last point and marks the moment when Steinbeck was the favored land for the last time. Fremont Park is also mentioned in Let's Go and Let's Go.



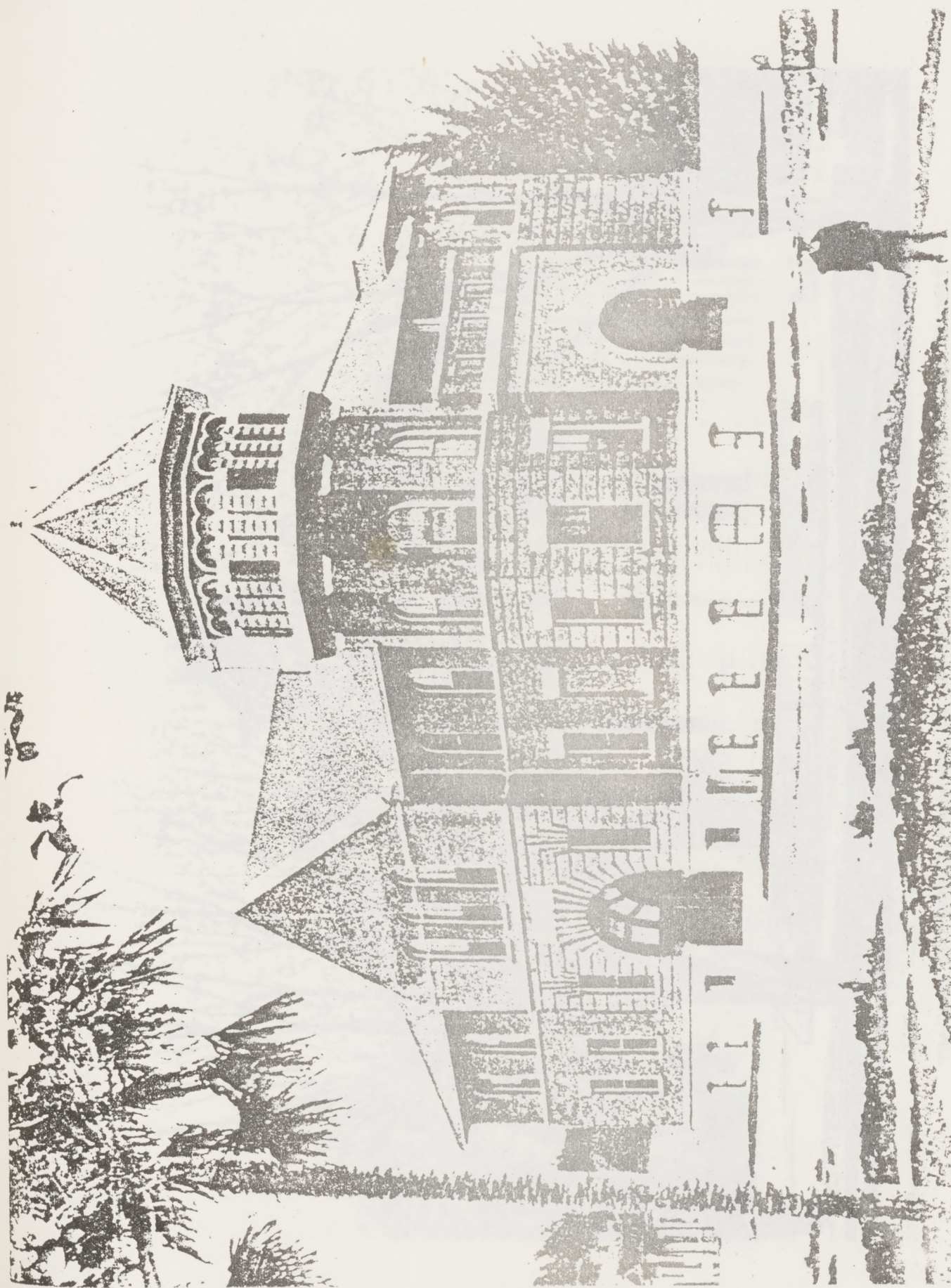


The Salinas "Baby School," 1909. John Steinbeck, standing, second from right.  
Steinbeck Library photo.









Former Salinas High School before 1920, courtesy of the  
Monterey County Library



sets to quarters, 1874, and the first of the series  
issued under the name of the





The West End School, courtesy of the Monterey County Historical Society



Various illustrations from various sources are given in the text.





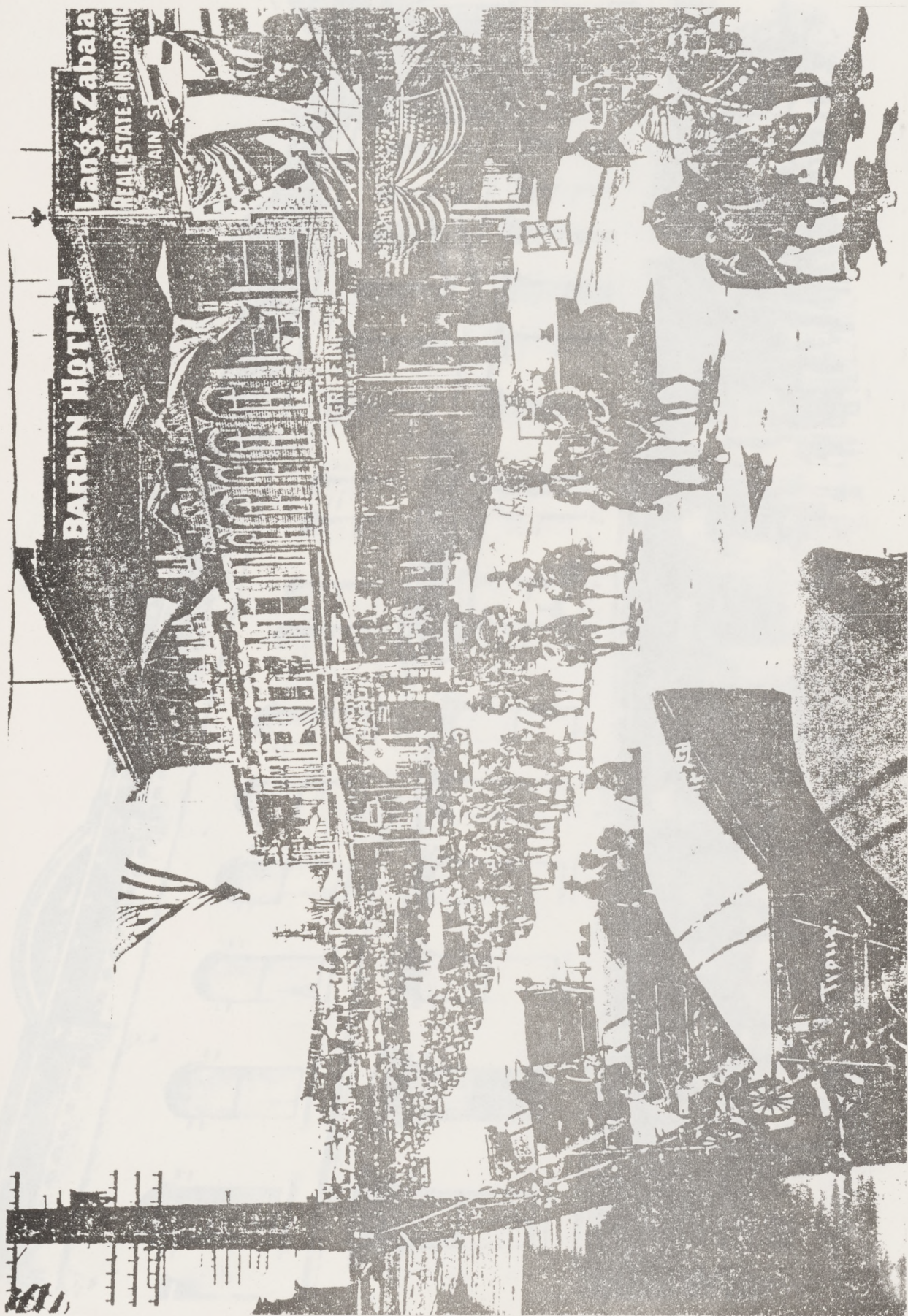


Monterey County Courthouse, c1910's, courtesy of the California State Library.









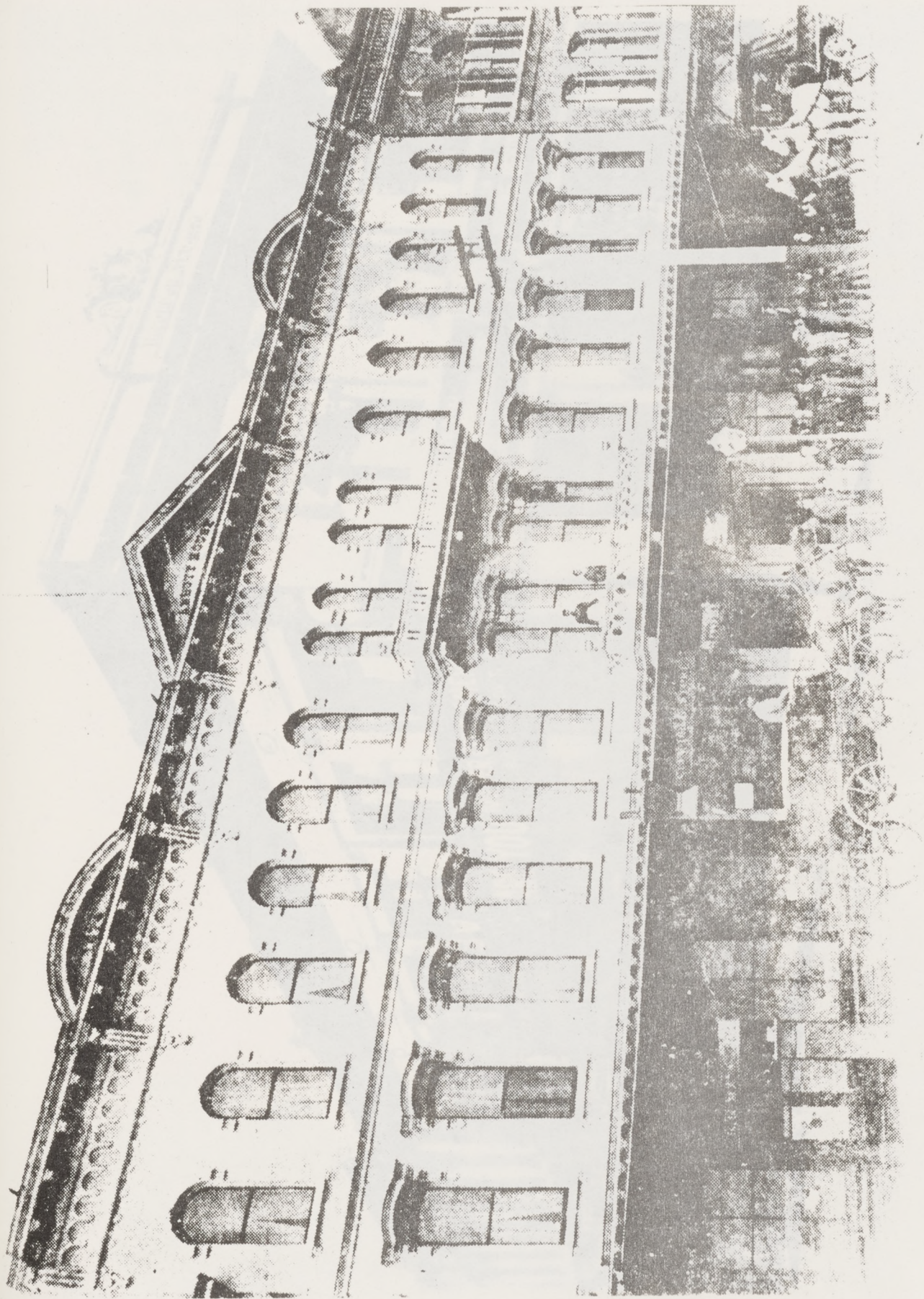
Main Street, 100 block, c1910, courtesy of the California State Library.



1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 11000 12000 13000 14000 15000 16000 17000 18000 19000 20000 21000 22000 23000 24000 25000 26000 27000 28000 29000 30000 31000 32000 33000 34000 35000 36000 37000 38000 39000 40000 41000 42000 43000 44000 45000 46000 47000 48000 49000 50000 51000 52000 53000 54000 55000 56000 57000 58000 59000 60000 61000 62000 63000 64000 65000 66000 67000 68000 69000 70000 71000 72000 73000 74000 75000 76000 77000 78000 79000 80000 81000 82000 83000 84000 85000 86000 87000 88000 89000 90000 91000 92000 93000 94000 95000 96000 97000 98000 99000 100000







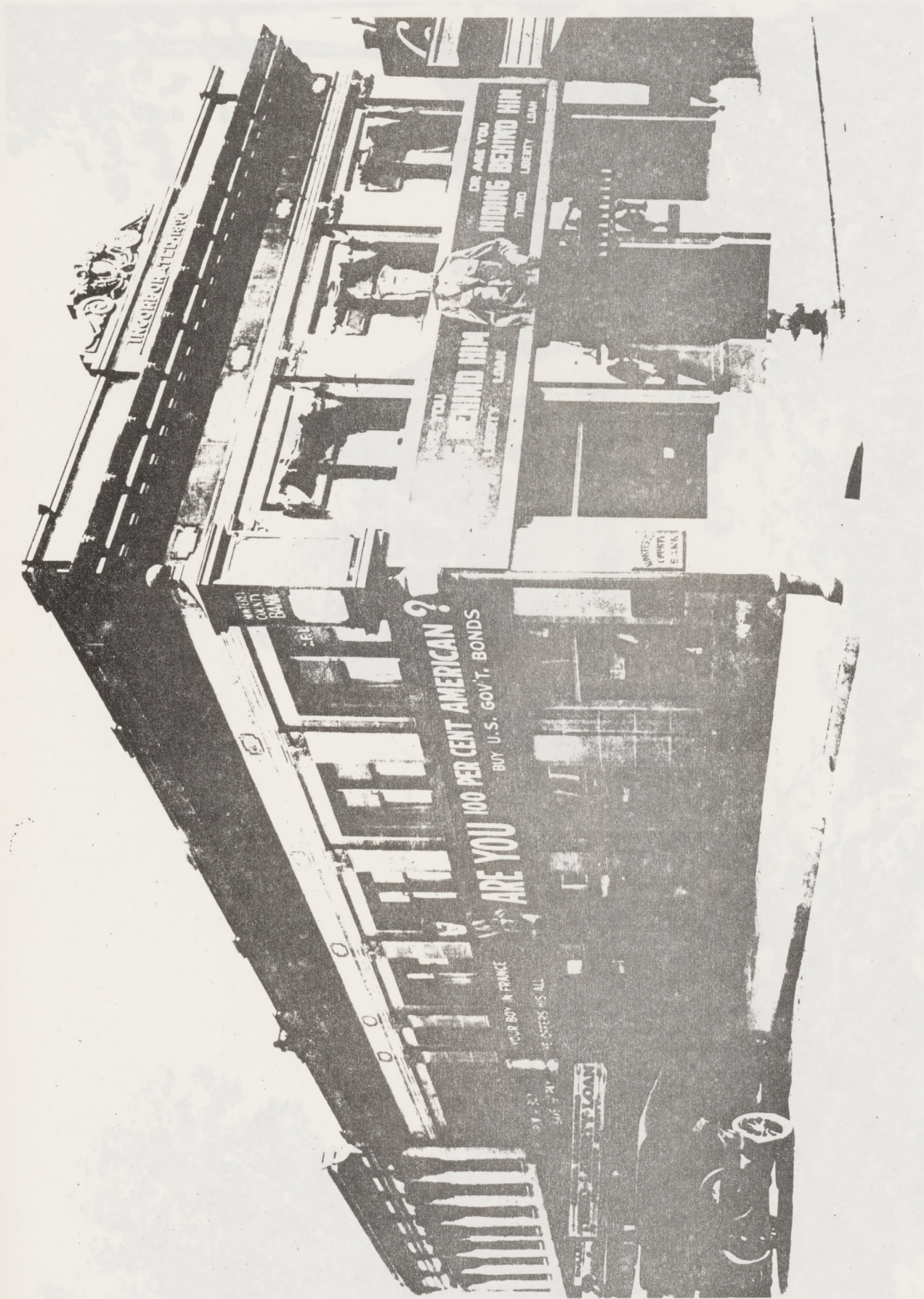
The Abbott House, c1900, courtesy of the Monterey County Historical Society.



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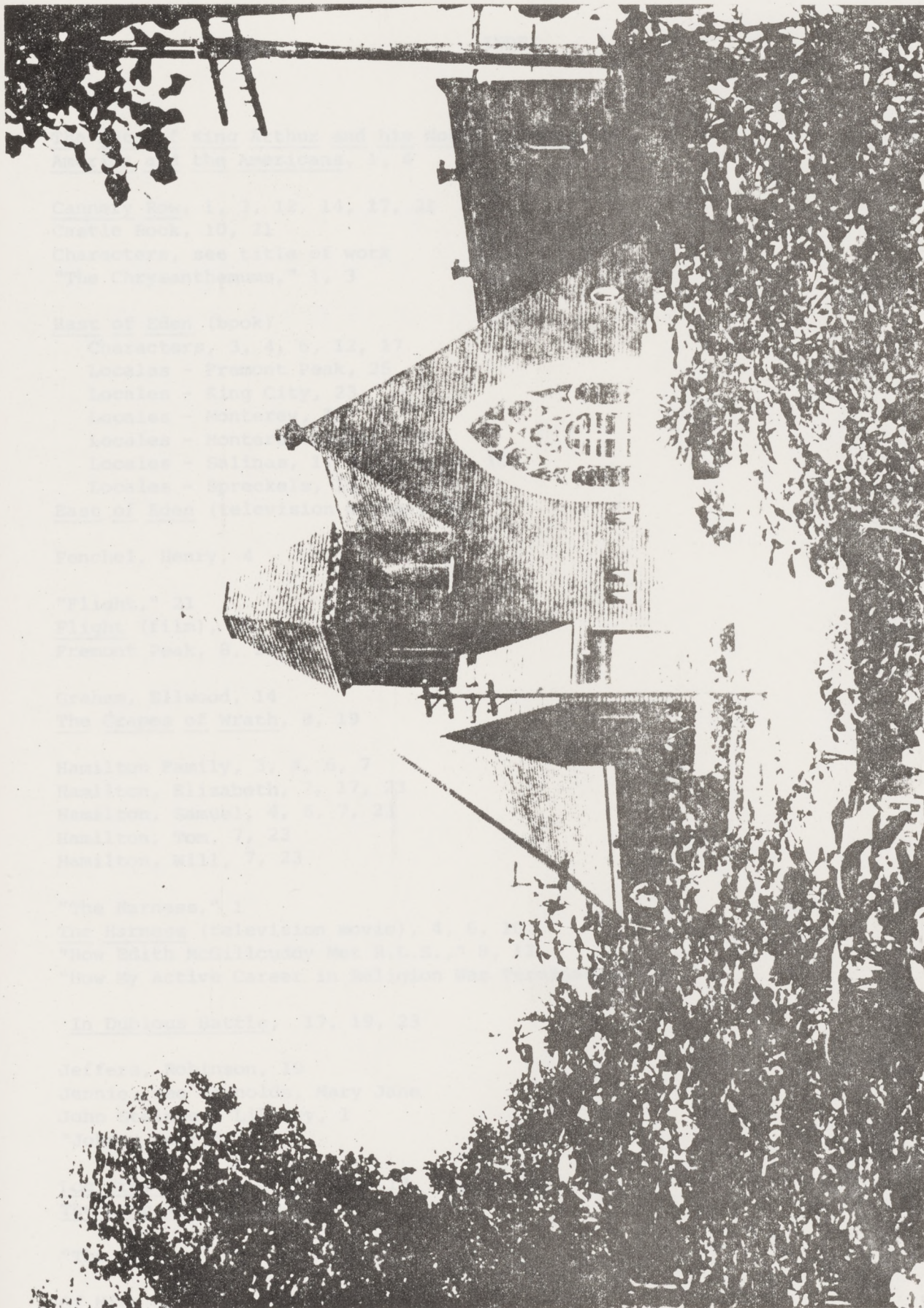
Monterey County Bank Building, c1917, courtesy of the California State Library.



Illustration showing the interior of the City of London, showing the various streets and buildings.







Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, c1910, courtesy of the California State Library



Figure 1. A photograph of the 'ghost' image of the shipwrecked vessel, the 'M. S. ...' (the ship's name is illegible) as seen from the shore.





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